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CAMPAIGN GIFTS TO REPUBLICANS TOTAL $1,714,317

Contributions Come From 16,902 Persons—One Gives $25,000

PROGRESSIVES FIX RECEIPTS AT $190,535

Western Democrats Get $32,500—Senate Committee Wants Names of "Big Donors"

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Republican national campaign organization had received gross contributions of $1,714,317, up to Oct. 10, W. V. Hodges, treasurer of the Republican national committee, testified today before the Special Senate Investigating Committee, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman.

The net contributions totaled $1,342,959, the remainder having been contributed for the congressional and senatorial and in some instances state campaigns, Mr. Hodges testified.

The La Follette-Wheeler national organization has collected a total of $190,535 in its presidential campaign and expended $155,062, John M. Nelson, campaigner manager, testified today before the committee.

Lincoln Dixon, manager of the western Democratic headquarters, the first witness called, said his division was not in the business of collecting campaign contributions. All its funds except $5000 paid by George E. Brennan, Democratic leader in Illinois, on Oct. 7, had come from the Democratic National Committee. The total he placed at $32,500. Mr. Borah wanted to know if Mr. Dixon knew of any funds being underwritten for the Democratic Party.

"I regret to say that I do not," Mr. Dixon replied.

Where It Came From

Receipts by the Progressives were listed as follows:

Washington contributions, $82,990; Chicago contributions, $104,744; payment by press representatives on Wheeler car $2800; total receipts, Chicago, $107,544; total receipts, all sources, $190,535.

Disbursements were given as follows: Washington headquarters, $71,096; less transfer of funds, $11,500, making $59,396; Chicago headquarters, $95,465.

Net disbursements, all sources, $155,062. Cash on hand and in bank: Washington headquarters, $11,893; Chicago headquarters, $23,579; total, $35,472.

In a prepared statement read to the committee Mr. Nelson said that the contributions had been received from approximately 72,000 contributors.

"Aside from the advances or contributions made by National Treasurer W. T. Rawleigh," Mr. Nelson said, "there has been received one contribution of $5000 and three contributions of $1000 each, and the remaining contributions are in smaller amounts, mostly in sums of $1.

"The details of expenditures under the Chicago National Headquarters as shown by the last daily report of the National Treasurer, William T. Rawleigh, are as follows:

"Salaries $20,113; traveling $22,002; printing $21,163; postage $4270; rent $3833; furniture and furniture rental $547; office supplies and expenses $1901; freight and express $616; telephone and telegraph $1863; publicity $18,913; miscellaneous $769."

Replying to questions by Mr. Borah, Mr. Nelson said his organization had originally made a budget for national expenditures, but that it had varied so that no attention now is paid to it.

What Labor Contributes

"It ranged originally all the way from $500,000 to $1,500,000," he said.

The witness told the committee he had sought figures on collections and expenditures by state organizations, but had not received them.

"This is largely because they have a shortage rather than an excess of funds," he said.

Questioned by T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, about press reports that labor organizations are spending "large sums" on behalf of the Independent presidential ticket, Representative Nelson said he had no information on that subject. He added, however, that the American Federation of Labor was conducting its own campaign for La Follette and Wheeler, but told the committee he had no information as to the amounts expended or their sources.

Mr. Nelson estimated for Senator Borah that the expenses of his organization for the remaining three weeks of the campaign "would not exceed $50,000," including $5000 weekly promised by the conference on progressive political actions, through which the railroad brotherhoods are making their contributions. Most of those are on the basis of $1 per contribution, Mr. Nelson said, adding:

"The $1 psychology prevails."

"Do you think a national presidential campaign can be conducted for less than $500,000?" asked Senator Caraway.

"Well, we are doing it," Mr. Nelson replied. "Of course we are relying upon public spirit to help us out."

Mr. Nelson said Mr. Rawleigh had contributed personally $23,000 to the campaign.

One Gave $25,000

Mr. Hodges told the committee that the $1,714,317 gross total received by the Republican organization had come from 16,902 contributors, the largest sum received from any single contributor being $25,000.

"Those contributing from $1 to $99 number 14,962," he said. "Those giving from $100 to $500 numbered

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Sale of Jail Sought; Result of Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 16.

PROHIBITION is likely to result in the sale of another Massachusetts jail, following the closing and sale of the Middlesex County Jail in Lowell recently. Proposals are to be made to the Worcester County commissioners to sell the county jail in Fitchburg which has been closed for some time.

The movement to sell the property is well under way among citizens of Fitchburg and throughout the county. Emerson W. Baker, district attorney, is in favor of the proposal. He said today that the building should be sold and the money turned into the county treasury. He expressed his belief that prohibition had come to stay and that there would be no further use for the building.

The proposal will be soon placed before the county commission in the form of a petition.

TORIES SO FAR HAVE ENTERED 530 CANDIDATES

Bid for Absolute Majority in Next Parliament Being Made by Conservatives

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 16—The Conservatives are making a bid for an absolute majority in the next Parliament. With 48 hours to nomination day still to run, at the time of writing, they have 530 candidates already in the field, being 35 more than their entire total at the last election. This is despite the withdrawal of six Conservative candidates in constituencies where the Liberals will be given straight fights against Labor.

It is now stated that the number of triangular contests will be reduced by 44—of which 38 are cases where Liberals have been withdrawn. The Liberals, nevertheless, also claim progress, especially in towns where their promise of legislation to enable retail stores to become owners, on easy terms, of the land on which their buildings stand is said to have materially increased their following. They hope also for much from the Lancashire tour Mr. Lloyd George is to make before polling day, to counteract the influence of Ramsay MacDonald's efforts there.

Labor Explains Soviet Loan

The "Tory-Liberal conspiracy" was yesterday the chief theme of the Labor spokesmen, who were also busy replying to Herbert H. Asquith's challenge to explain when and why between June and August their Government changed its attitude toward guaranteeing the loan to Russia. At Bellevue, last night, Mr. MacDonald said the June proposals would have left Russia free to spend the loan as it liked. The August one he accepted was a development of the Exports' Credits Act. It further laid down conditions prohibiting, for example, military expenditure from the loan and requiring two-thirds to be spent on stimulating British industry.

Labor's capital levy proposals had also been revived, though under a new name, Sidney Webb, at Durham, calling it a "war debt redemption levy."

The Conservative Program

The lead given by Stanley Baldwin at the Conservative election convention here yesterday was cautious. He charged the Labor Government with failure to recognize the gravity of the situation, for dissipating national resources, and for action—as in the abolition of the McKenna duties and abandonment of imperial preference—which calculated to hinder the restoration of prosperity. Industries, he said, must be developed and work found for the unemployed before doles could be increased or more pensions given.

Discussing the Conservative program, his principal undertakings were to investigate food prices, to promote continuity in the development of education, and to exercise firmness, as well as sympathy, in restoring order in India.

RELIGION ALIVE DESPITE SOVIET WAR ON CHURCH

Ruling Powers in Russia Said to Underestimate Loyalty of the People

This is the fourth of six articles in which Stanley High is surveying the general situation in Russia for The Christian Science Monitor. The Monitor sent Mr. High into Russia this past summer and these articles are a result of his survey. In the three previous articles, Mr. High has reviewed the political and economic situation. Today he gives a resumé of religious conditions. Later he will give an account of the educational and social situation and his conclusions regarding the problem of Russian recognition.

By STANLEY HIGH

The Constitution of Soviet Russia declares that "freedom of religious and anti-religious propaganda is recognized as the right of every citizen." Only the "anti-religious" clause is widely operative. It is doubtful if any religious organization in the world is engaged in a campaign so intensive as that which the Soviets are waging to convert the youth of Russia to atheism. A religious organization, entering upon a campaign equally aggressive, would soon find itself suppressed by the authorities. Thus, the Greek Orthodox Church has been obliged to cease from all missionary effort. Sunday schools, or any public religious instruction of the young, are prohibited. And yet, at the present time, there is no active religious persecution. The Government makes no efforts to interefere with the routine activities of the church—so long as those activities do not become aggressive—and the crowds that throng the shrines and the churches of Russia are said to be greater than before the revolution.

The Soviet Government is in a peculiar situation in regard to religion. It is obliged, as in the case of its economic policy, to face a practical situation that is, very often, irreconcilable with its theoretical commitments. On the one hand, Communism is definitely anti-religious. Russia, however, is more than its Communists, and the Russian people—the vast majority of them—are deeply religious. The real problem, then, that confronts Russia's dictators is that of reconciling the demands of Communism with the practical task of governing a religious people.

Soviet Policy Is Twofold

There was a time, immediately following the revolution, when no attempt was made at reconciling these two factors in the Russian religious situation. Religion was to be stamped out by persecution. The counter-revolutionary activities of many of the priests furnished the excuse—if excuses were needed—for this campaign. But the policy of persecution was short-lived and was never carried on so ruthlessly or so extensively as anti-Soviet propagandists have indicated.

The present policy of the Soviet Government in regard to religion is two-fold. First, there is religious toleration for those who are already in the faith. Second, there is the anti-religious propaganda among the young, which I have already mentioned. The obvious purpose of this propaganda is to allow the older generation to pass on in its faith, while, at the same time, weaning the younger generation away from religious belief altogether. Religion, it is confidently predicted, will be stamped out when the present generation has passed.

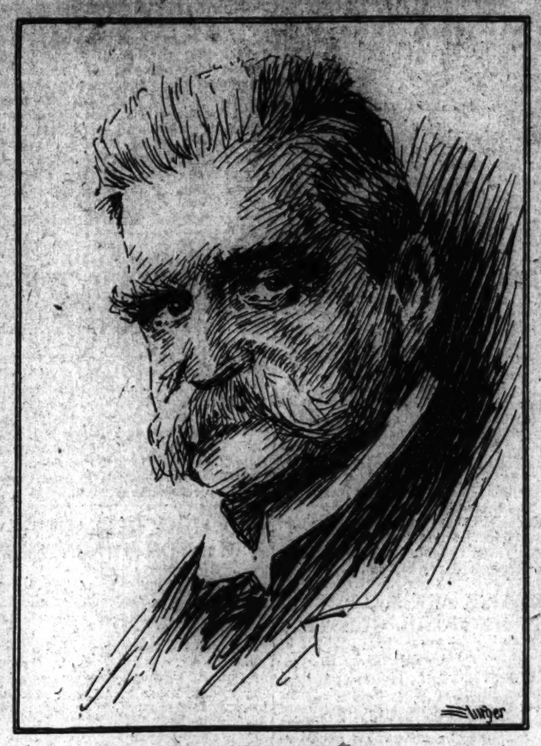
It does not further a knowledge of the Russian situation either to minimize, on the one hand, the anti-religious campaign of the Soviet as a superficial concession to extreme Marxianism; or, on the other hand, refusing, blindly, to seek for an understanding of the situation which made that campaign almost inevitable, to condemn utterly, the Soviets on the basis of their atheism.

Anti-Religious Propaganda

Atheism, for the Russian Communist is based, not alone upon Karl Marx, but on his own experience with religion in Russia. In Russia, more, perhaps, than elsewhere, religion has been, often, as Marx described it: "The opiate of the people." And exactly as their experience with the bourgeois régime of the Tsars serves as the basis for the political generali-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

To Form New Cabinet in Sweden



DR. HJALMAR BRANTING

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Branting, former Prime Minister, and leader of the Socialist-Democratic Party, at the request of King Gustav, has undertaken to form a new Cabinet to succeed that of Ernst Trygger, which resigned on Tuesday.

The possible failure of the Trygger Ministry was foreseen early this month when the elections gave the Socialists the greatest gain—five seats. The party headed by Mr. Branting is numerically the strongest in Parliament, yet it is unable to command a majority in the House.

Wahabis' Entry Into Mecca Called Challenge to Moslems

Ibn Saud Will Retire From Holy City, It Is Believed, After Imposing Suitable Terms on Ali

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 16—The occupation of Mecca by Wahabi tribesmen is now confirmed by the British consular representative at Jiddah. Trustworthy reports indicate that no excesses have been committed, except that King Hussein's palace has been looted with the willing assistance of certain disaffected Hejaz tribes. The consular authorities at Jiddah succeeded in getting a letter delivered to the Wahabi leader, who replied with assurances of his pacific intentions toward all except Hussein himself.

The question as to what repercussions this event will have on the Moslem world gives rise to much speculation here. The Times, in an editorial, declares the Wahabis entrance into the Holy City is "a challenge to the Moslem world." Other observers, however, point out that Indian Moslem leaders already publicly announced that they would welcome Ibn Saud's guardianship of the Holy places in preference to Hussein's.

It may be doubted, however, whether the people of Mecca, or even pilgrims, will approve of shops being shut at prayer time, tobacco smoking in the streets strictly forbidden, ritualistic practices and invocations to saints sternly put down, as in the cities of Ibn Saud's own dominions in Nejd. The Medinites, too, who have been accustomed to receive much material benefit from pilgrims to Muhammad's tomb, no less than intending pilgrims thither, would also be aggrieved should this lesser pilgrimage, of which the Wahabis strongly disapprove, be forbidden in future.

Some observers think, however, that Ibn Saud, remembering the fate of his ancestors, who held Mecca and Medina 10 years and found their power utterly broken shortly after, will not risk the danger of history repeating itself, but will retire after imposing suitable terms on Hussein's fugitive son and successor, Ali.

SERB COALITION MINISTRY FALLS

Coalition Unable to Come to Any Working Agreement With Raditch

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

By CRAWFURD PRICE

LONDON, Oct. 16—Following the defection of the War Minister, General Hadjitch, the Jugoslav coalition Cabinet under Mr. Davidovitch resigned yesterday. A surface reading of these events is, of course, entirely misleading. General Hadjitch represented no block of parliamentary votes and Serbia certainly suffers no scarcity of retired generals willing and able to accept political office. General Hadjitch has derived a certain particular personal importance from the fact that he is widely supposed to represent the King in the ministry.

The basic reason for the crisis is Jugoslavia's chronic political trouble—the difficulty of reaching a loyal working agreement between any Serbian parties and Croatian peasants, under the leadership of Stephan Raditch. When Mr. Davidovitch announced, with a great flourish of trumpets, that this had been attained the writer ventured to suggest that the accord was superficial and mainly dictated by a common desire to get rid of the Pashitch Government. What precisely happened was that after combining to achieve the downfall of Nicholas Pashitch, the Serbs and Croats never really got together.

Mr. Raditch refused to enter the Cabinet, and thereby left Mr. Davidovitch's coalition definitely commanding only 89 votes against Mr. Pashitch's 107.

The extremely complicated nature of the situation renders impossible a forecast of the solution.

DICTATOR IN NEW POST

MADRID, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Premier Primo de Rivera, today was named High Commissioner of Morocco, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. Luis Aizpuru. He will not relinquish his post as head of the Cabinet.

BOUNDARY BILL PASSES DAIL

Measure Is Debated Without Incident—Now Goes to Senate

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Oct. 16—The Treaty Agreement Confirmation Bill passed all its readings in the Dail yesterday afternoon without division or amendment. The Johnson amendment referred to in a previous cable from The Christian Science Monitor representative and which had for its object, the inclusion of Ulster within the Irish Free State, was defeated by 65 to 14 votes. The measure goes at once to the Senate. The appointment by Great Britain of a commissioner to represent Ulster has thus been sanctioned by the Irish Free State and is expected as soon as the boundary legislation is through its Parliament.

The ease and quietness with which the measure went through was impressive, and fortified the hope that the desire for an amicable solution which is so widespread is having its effect. The calmness of the proceedings was almost unnatural. Not only was there nothing sensational in the Dail, but there was little oratory and the galleries were not crowded.

In the early stages William T. Cosgrave, president of the Executive Council, opposed a demand that all the documents bearing on the treaty negotiations be published, on the grounds that such a procedure was not customary and might cause trouble, since if the recently revealed interpretations of the British signatories had been known, there would not have been any Irish signatories.

Kevin O'Higgins, opposing Mr. Johnson's amendment, said that the Free State must put up with a "tolerated secession," since it was recognized in the treaty, but they should see to it that such secession should "be changed to its proper scope and reasonable proportions."

Richard Mulcahy likewise opposing, said that no impediment should be placed in the way of England's demonstrating to the Irish people what it considers its honor to be.

FRANCE INTENDS TO RAISE LOAN IN COMING YEAR

Finance Minister to Meet State Liabilities—Nationalists Oppose Reich Issue

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 16—Since the bankers who are handling the French part of the Dawes loan are satisfied, there is no reason why the issue should not be regarded as a success. There will be no great public rush, as in England and America, but the French amount will be absorbed. It is anticipated, indeed, that British investors, who were disappointed in not receiving an allotment, will endeavor to secure some shares in the French slice. Because of the attacks of the Nationalists on the loan project, there will be no great appeal to the public. It is not necessary, since in any case the scrip will quickly find its way into England.

There is talk now of nothing but loans, and the latest is the suggestion that Etienne Clementel, Finance Minister, will float, early next year and after he has got his budget through, a new loan for the completion of the repairs of the devastated regions. The proceeds will also be devoted to the reimbursement of the banks and the general liquidation of various state liabilities.

The Christian Science Monitor representative believes that it is premature to give the terms as definite, but M. Clementel is tempted by the type of bond which will pay only the small interest of 4 or 5 per cent, but will be redeemable at 150 francs, instead of 100 in 10 years. The amount discussed is 4,000,000,000 or 5,000,000,000 francs. In France, where the cheque habit is not widespread, where the peasant saves the actual bank notes, the circulation of bills is necessarily high, and if the legal limit of 41,000,000,000 francs is not to be overpassed, it is time that some effort be made to bring back the bills not in real circulation.

PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—A conference will be held on Saturday between J. P. Morgan, Edouard Herriot and the French Minister, Etienne Clementel, in connection with the raising of a French loan in the United States.

The loan is intended, M. Clementel explains, to improve the French currency, but it will be concluded by the Government only if the conferences which are about to be held show that the terms of such a loan would be favorable to France.

European Loan Petitions Flooding New York Banks

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The New York Times today says:

Practically all of the large New York banks which do an international business have received requests for loans from European nations. These requests were said yesterday to come from governments and foreign railroads, hydroelectric concerns and industries. The avalanche of applications for loans and credits gained momentum on Tuesday, and yesterday it was estimated if only a part of the loans asked were to be met, the American investment market would be called on within very few months to place more than $1,000,000,000 of bonds.

Interior Europe leads in the number of potential borrowers, and it was learned that many bankers from Germany, Austria, Poland and other countries were planning to come to New York to discuss borrowing possibilities. Included in the line-up of likely borrowers were said to be a number of the larger German cities.

To be prepared for this invasion of prospective borrowers the large New York banks have begun to strengthen their foreign information services. Before loans are granted, exhaustive studies will be made of business prospects in each of the countries, and this, program will call also for a thorough study of taxation methods, government and all else that might affect the credit ratings of corporations or municipalities. A lead in this direction has been taken by the new American and Continental Corporation, and it was said yesterday that other banking groups would form similar organizations.

J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, the First National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company and the Bankers' Trust Company, it was stated, would probably "play lone hands." These institutions, it was indicated, would receive applications and pass on them much the same as they do in handling domestic business, but in selling bond issues to raise money for foreign clients they would invite the co-operation of other banks.

Because of the scarcity of working capital in many European countries, and the abundance of idle capital now in the American market, it has already been made apparent that the banks would find enough business to go around. When the Dawes plan was first announced, a number of banks sent representatives to European countries to look over prospects. For a time it appeared that heated competition among New York banks would develop. But these representatives found so many corporations and municipalities seeking loans that they quickly gave up an aggressive campaign to arrange new loans, and assumed the rôle of passing on applications received.

The principal part of this new business will be held back until after election. Bankers said that it would take at least a few weeks to analyze the situation sufficiently well to recommend purchases of certain bonds to their clients, anyway, and with some doubt as to the next turn in the political situation, it was believed advisable to wait.

Fan Noli Concludes Loan

TIRANA, Albania, Oct. 16—The Albanian Prime Minister, Fan S. Noli, returned today from Geneva by way of Rome, where he concluded a loan of 25,000,000 gold lire on conditions which have not as yet been announced.

Eviction of Tenants in Rome Is Suspended

By Special Cable

Rome, Oct. 16.

THE Cabinet Council presided over yesterday by Benito Mussolini reached several important decisions. The eviction of Rome tenants is suspended till December of next year. Landlords cannot prevent subletting, but may impose a fair increase in rent. To meet food profiteers, the council approved the formation of food committees throughout the country, under the Ministry of National Economy, to check rising prices. Corn export is forbidden unless under special license. Facilities for the transport of frozen meat to all parts are to be provided. Local control of markets is to be established, and an organization for the direct sale of foodstuffs by producers.

State employees will have facilities to get cheap homes, specially built with state funds.

AIR MAIL LINE IS SOUGHT BY LATIN AMERICA

Officials Are Designated at Washington to Discuss Project's Feasibility

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—An air mail service linking the capitals of the six Central American republics and Cuba with the United States is being discussed by the Latin-American governments with American officials.

The proposal has advanced to the stage where American officials have been designated to go over the ground and pass on the feasibility of the scheme.

The Post Office Department has named Joseph Magee, illumination engineer of the air mail service, and Vincent Burke, of the post office inspectors corps, to make the preliminary investigation. They will leave next week for Panama and then visit each of the Central American capitals.

The route of the proposed service has been tentatively marked out. Mail planes would leave Key West, Fla., go to Havana, hence westward across Cuba and the Yucatan channel and southward to Guatemala City. The distance covered from Key West to Guatemala City would be about 950 miles. From there the air mail ships would head southeastward to San Salvador City 110 miles away. From there to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, is approximately 120 miles and from Tegucigalpa to Managua, Nicaragua, is about 260 miles. To San Jose, Costa Rica, the distance is 220 miles more and from there to Panama, 330 miles. In all the route would be about 2000 miles.

Mail service by steamer to some of the Central American countries is poor, and the officials of these governments are anxious to improve their facilities. American officials see in the proposed new air mail service an opening also for extending American trade and promoting friendly relations in general. There would be a shortening of the time of transit of letters over the present means of communication.

The time between the countries on the west coast of South America also could be cut down considerably by dispatching between those countries and Panama by steamer, and between Panama and the United States by air mail.

COAST GUARD CHECKS "RUM FLEET" PROFITS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—The use of the coast guard against the "rum fleet" has passed experimental stages, and has become one of the most efficient factors in the enforcement situation, according to Treasury officials.

That rum smuggling is decreasing appreciably is the statement made today by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who attributes this to the activity of the coast guard, and believes that the plan is "functioning very satisfactorily." A larger number of vessels and men called into service against the rum fleet, he pointed out, would effect an even more marked decrease.

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ZEPPELIN HEAD PREDICTS OCEAN AIR LINES SOON

Dr. Eckener Sees Passenger-Freight Service Between Germany and America

ZR-3'S GREAT FLIGHT STIRS ENTHUSIASM

Log of Captain Steele Tells Impressions of the Conquest of the Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, announced today that America's new Zeppelin, which crossed the Atlantic as the ZR-3, would be rechristened Los Angeles.

LAKEHURST, N. J., Oct. 16 (AP)—While the whole world marveled at their feat, the 31 members of the party that traveled from Germany to America in the ZR-3 today enjoyed their first full day of rest since leaving Friedrichshafen, Sunday. They passed the evening before calmly telling the story of the flight in phrases that seemed almost commonplace, compared to the magnitude of their accomplishment.

The Germans who composed the crew which guided the giant airship on her epoch-making flight left the huge craft reluctantly. They were fond of their craft with the fondness of mariners for the vessel that has brought them safely to port.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, Zeppelin president, who commanded the ZR-3 on its transatlantic voyage, was so enthusiastic about the accomplishment of his craft that he expressed the belief that a regular line of airships carrying freight and passengers between Germany and the United States might be established soon.

Quicker Time Possible

He said the trip could be made in less than 81 hours and 17 minutes, the time required by the ZR-3 to make the voyage. Dr. Eckener explained that fog and adverse winds had delayed him slightly, and added that the time between shores was really less than the flying time because the ship was at a point over the Massachusetts coast where it could have landed safely, 78 hours after it left Friedrichshafen.

The airship was declared fit for immediate flight today after an inspection which disclosed everytring in perfect order.

In return for its expenditures in connection with the ZR-3, the Government collected less than $50 in duties when the craft landed. Classed as a German merchantman, the Zeppelin was boarded and inspected by customs, health and immigration authorities as if she were an ocean liner.

The manifest prepared by the commander of the ZR-3 described the Zeppelin as "in ballast" carrying eight sacks of mail.

Visitors who inspected the Zeppelin were impressed by the luxurious equipment, from its staterooms, equaling some of the good hotels, to its kitchen, unexcelled by many hotels. Bathrooms, with hot and cold water, gave the impression of a hotel suite. Even temperature in the sleeping quarters is assured by a new system of ventilation which keeps fresh, cool air circulating at all times.

The ship's log recorded that she left Friedrichshafen, Germany, at 6:35 a. m., on Sunday, Oct. 12, the time being one hour east of Greenwich. She touched earth here at 9:52 a. m., eastern standard time, yesterday. Thus the average speed of the ZR-3 for the whole distance was approximately 62.35 miles per hour. The approximate average of the British R-34 during her westward flight of 3200 miles across the Atlantic in 108 hours, made in 1919, was 29.63 miles per hour.

Fuel Supply Ample

As a further indication of the strides lighter-than-air aeronautics have taken during those five years, the fuel tanks of the ZR-3 were one-quarter full when she berthed. They held 7½ tons—enough, according to Lieut.-Commander S. H. Krauss, to have carried her 1800 knots further, or a goodly part of the distance to the Pacific coast.

When the R-34 reached her destination at Mineola, L. I., from East Fortune, Scotland, her fuel tanks held barely a half hour's supply.

Each of the 32 passengers on the ZR-3 had his story to tell when he disembarked within the Lakehurst hangar. But the most complete of them all was that told by the dairylog of Capt. George W. Steele, prospective commander of the dirigible.

He related how on Oct. 10, the date set for the flight, such crowds surged at the gates of the Friedrichshafen airdrome that he was lost in the crush; how the big bag failed to rise because of atmospheric conditions; how the take-off was postponed for two days.

"Oct. 12 came on a foggy day," Captain Steele's record continued. "When the hangar doors were opened there was a blue fog outside. But things were better. The ship had been carefully trimmed and the temperature was better; that is, colder. At 6:25 the ground crew started to take the ship out and at 6:35 the engines were started and we were off. There was a great cheer from the crowd; the band played the national air and there was much fluttering of handkerchiefs. Several thousand people were on the field, but their view of the ship was brief. She at once rose into the fog and disappeared from sight.

"In that manner we passed out of Germany. When the clouds at last permitted a view of the ground, we saw France. We passed some distance from Belfort, Besancon, Manlin and Rochefort. But we made a slight deviation to pass over Cognac.

"The course was laid for Cape

World News in Brief

Los Angeles—The thirteenth annual convention of the American Association of Port Authorities closed with the re-election of all officers and the selection of New York as the 1925 meeting place. Heading the list of re-elected officers is J. H. Walsh, New Orleans, President.

Cleveland, O.—The automobile industry, now making 25 miles of automobiles daily, will expand when more highways are built, delegates to a session of accessory manufacturers meeting here were told.

Chicago—The National Paper Trade Association closed its semiannual convention here with the re-election of W. F. McQuillen of Boston as president. A. W. Miller of Columbus was elected vice-president and K. C. C. Higgens of Chicago was elected secretary. The paper men will hold their next convention in Boston.

Tokyo (AP)—Japan's determination to secure from Russia long-term exclusive concessions for oil wells and coal mines in Northern Sakhalin, a determination which has proved the chief stumbling block to agreement in the Russo-Japanese negotiations at Peking, is due to recent discoveries of richer fields in Sakhalin than any the Japanese exploiters had hitherto been able to find, according to several of the leading Japanese newspapers.

Berlin (AP)—Savings banks for children in the form of toys have come as a reminder that the days of the inflation period have passed. Children are encouraged to save by their parents, for the municipal saving institutions pay interest ranging from 8 to 15 per cent.

New York—One thousand men have been added to New York's police force, bringing the total of 14,000, one of the largest police armies in any city in the world. Five hundred of the new policemen will be assigned to traffic duty.

Mexico City—The new United States Ambassador, James Rockwell Sheffield, has presented his credentials to President Obregon at the national palace.

Managua, Nicaragua—There is no revolutionary movement in Nicaragua. The country is completely quiet, and it is expected that martial law, which has been in effect for some time, will be lifted at any moment. This refutes reports from San Salvador to the effect that General Emiliano Chamorro, defeated in recent presidential elections, was heading a revolt.

Detroit, Mich. (AP)—The St. Lawrence Deep-Waterway to the Sea will be the major topic at the fall meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers to be held here Oct. 22-25.

Finisterre, but darkness fell before we sighted the Spanish coast. While Dr. Eckener and I were in the dining room, about 7 o'clock, the ship began to jump about. We looked out of the window and there under a full moon lay the precipitous coast of Spain. At 7:46 we had La Estacada lighthouse abeam, and course was laid for the Azores. During the night the course and speed were checked occasionally by sighting on torch bombs dropped from the ship.

"When the end of our watch periods came we found the berths very comfortable, and enjoyed undisturbed sleep. . . .

"When I came on watch last midnight, the ZR-3 was skirting the southeast coast of Nova Scotia. It was a cold, bright night, a decided change from the night before. At 1:10 a. m., Seal Island was passed, and the ship headed across the coast of Maine toward Boston. The position was occasionally checked by bearings from radio compass stations along the shore.

"Cape Cod light was passed abeam at 3:15 a. m., eastern standard time, and soon afterward the ship was sailing over Boston. It was a sight to swell the bosom of a returning American, and one never to be forgotten. Millions of lights. If one looked closely downward one could see the buildings, but looking slantwise nothing but lights."

Shenandoah Starts Flight to Camp Lewis

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 16 (AP)—America's first transcontinental dirigible, the Shenandoah, left its mooring mast at North Island this morning at 9:12 o'clock, and, after a short flight over the extreme southern portion of the city, turned northward over the ocean en route to Camp Lewis, Wash., where another mooring mast is waiting.

EDOUARD HERRIOT SHOWS CONCILIATION ON RELIGIOUS QUESTION

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 16—The French Prime Minister, Edouard Herriot, evidently is endeavoring to be as conciliatory as possible in the matter of the religious question. The text of his telegram sent in reply to the mayors of the Canton of Sarrequemines has been published. The mayors had addressed protests from the majority of the population which they represented against the changes suggested in the regime of Alsace and Lorraine. They declared that above all, it was necessary to maintain religious peace in the regions bordering on the Saar Valley and Rhineland Province. They asked that the French Ambassador be kept at the Vatican.

M. Herriot answered that he was obliged for the cordial frankness with which the objections were stated against the governmental project of studying measures to regulate the status of the schools and the relations of the church with the state in the recovered departments. The chief objections, however, he said, reposed on a misunderstanding.

Nothing in the intentions of the Government would touch the liberty of the cults or the national concord. His own sentiments were entirely liberal; he believed that there could be found elements of understanding between French republicans.

SPANISH TROOPS LAY DOWN ARMS

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Morocco, Oct. 16—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is reliably informed that the statement that the Buharrax garrison laid down its arms is true, notwithstanding contradictions. The troops surrendered unconditionally, but in consideration of a very heavy payment, were allowed their freedom. They have since arrived at Tetuan.

It is reported here that Raisuli has again turned rebel. There is no confirmation of the report, but he is known to have been wavering. The rebels cut the communications between Regaia and Ain Yededia Fondak, but they were soon re-established.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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COOLIDGE BACKS NEW ALIEN LAW

Tells Foreign-Born That Plan Is No "Reflection on Any Race or Creed"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—America can aid most in settling world troubles and in developing its own standard, President Coolidge told a delegation of foreign-born citizens today, by continuing "as an example and a demonstration that peace, harmony, co-operation and a truly national patriotic sentiment may be established and perpetuated on an American scale."

"Those who cast in their lot with this country can be true to the land of their origin only by first being true to America," he said. "We can be in a position to help only by unifying the American Nation, building it up, making it strong, keeping it independent, using its inclination to help and disinclination to injure."

The President said the United States welcomes newcomers as it had in the past, but that it now had been found necessary by restrictive immigration to protect those already here as well as those who would come. The immigration law, he added, should not be considered a reflection on any race or creed.

"As a Nation," Mr. Coolidge continued, "our first duty must be to these who already are inhabitants, whether native or immigrant. To them we owe an especial and a weighty obligation. They come to us with high hopes of bettering their estates. They have contributed much to making our country what it is. They magnificently proved their loyalty by contributing their full part when the war made demand for sacrifices by all Americans."

Mr. Coolidge said three factors had made America able to assimilate various races and groups into a unified Nation. In their order of importance he named them as "universal tolerance, our republican system of government, which gives to every man a share and a responsibility in the direction of public affairs, and our system of universal free education."

NEW GOVERNMENT FAVORED IN GREECE

Michalakopoulos Regarded as Most Likely Successor

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Oct. 16—The National Assembly sat late last night, and, after hearing the Cabinet's statement, remained strongly in favor of a new government. The Prime Minister proposed to take steps to reform the state Administration, whose machinery had become rusted. He proposed provincial autonomy, decentralization, the amelioration of the refugee situation, the guarding of the interests of labor, but to severely deal with it if it trampled on the laws of the land. The former foreign policy would be maintained, giving, however, more attention to the Serbian alliance. The army should be reformed on defensive lines, but all these were subservient to the all-important question of ratifying the constitutional charter and the revision of the electorate lists for new municipal and legislative elections.

In well-informed circles it is considered that Andrew Michalakopoulos is the most fitting person to realize this program. The Greek Government, in the meantime, is taking strict military measures to fortify the vulnerable points on the Serbo-Greek frontiers.

DE MOLAY TO STRESS CITIZENSHIP DUTIES

Chapters to Conduct Forums for Practical Thinking

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16 (Special)—The Grand Council, Order of De Molay, is calling upon each chapter of the order to conduct in the forthcoming months citizenship forums for practical training of young men members in the duties of citizenship. The Grand Council cites that nearly one-half the eligible voters of the United States failed to cast their ballots at the presidential election in 1920.

It terms the membership of the order, now nearly 150,000, as a "veritable army of youth," among which are young men about to become of age and "thereupon to enter into all the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship." Many of these members, it is explained, are employed boys and do not have the privilege of citizenship training in the schools.

The plan of the Grand Council is a continuation of the American citizenship practice program of the council last year. It calls for one meeting each month for a minimum of six months to be devoted to questions of citizenship.

The October forum on "The Life and Ideals of Theodore Roosevelt" will be held Oct. 27, the birthday anniversary of Roosevelt. The first debate of the year will be at a November meeting.

New Zealand Defies the League on Japan

Wellington, N. Z., Oct. 16.

PREMIER W. F. MASSEY, replying to a question by an opposition member in the Assembly today on the success of Japan's efforts to alter the League of Nations' protocol on arbitration and security in connection with submission to the League of disputes arising from internal domestic considerations of the various nations, declared:

"We are not going to arbitrate. We simply say they cannot come here unless we give permission—League of Nations or no League of Nations. That is the law of our country and we will stand by it."

FRENCH OFFICIAL SALARY BASIS SET

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 16—It is hoped the discontent of the state employees will be allayed by the new decision of the Government to take 6000 francs as a basis for the salaries of officials. Functionaries are certainly not overpaid, even after the increases proposed. The highest rate is 40,000 francs. Translated into dollars this means that wages run from $300 to $2000 per annum.

It is asserted the increase will not upset the budgetary equilibrium.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT OTTAWA

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 16—The Prince of Wales returned to his quarters at the King Edward Hotel this morning at 6 o'clock. Following his visit to the ball at the York Club last night he attended an informal dance at "Strathrobyn," the suburban residence of F. D. Robbins, whom he met on his previous visit to Toronto, and who was a member of the party which rode to hounds with the Prince yesterday.

It was announced that the Prince probably would play a round of golf today and pay a few social calls. According to the program of the royal party's itinerary, the Prince will leave for Ottawa this afternoon.

MILLERS ADVANCE PRICES

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Millers of this city have agreed upon an advance of 40 cents a barrel in the price of flour to become immediately effective. The increase applies to all grades and follows the recent increase in the price of wheat.

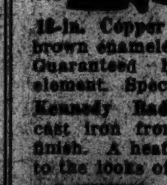
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CAMPAIGN GIFTS TO REPUBLICANS TOTAL $1,714,317

(Continued from Page 1)

1446; those giving from $501 to $1000 numbered 287; those contributing from $1001 to $2500 totaled 105; those giving from $2501 to $5000 numbered 78; those giving from $5001 to $10,000 numbered 14, and those contributing over $10,000 numbered 12."

Mr. Hodges listed expenditures as follows:

Publicity $427,000, including "newspaper service," the amount of which was not listed; speakers' bureau, $105,000; colored bureau, $31,860; research bureau, $3000; women's bureau, $19,339; Labor bureau, $46,425; college bureaus, $26,760; club bureaus, $2671; foreign bureaus, $12,799; Vermont to California caravan, $31,413.

Administrative expenses, Republican national headquarters, $213,908; senatorial campaign committee, $57,000; congressional campaign committee, $80,501; Washington headquarters, $21,384; petty cash expenditures $44,000.

Mr. Hodges was unable to give offhand the names of those who had contributed $10,000 or more to the Republican fund, except that he knew William Wrigley Jr., of Chicago, had contributed $25,000. He was requested to prepare a detailed statement during the noon recess.

The committee did not get precise information as to the Democratic contributions and expenditures, except from Lincoln Dixon, manager of western headquarters.

BRITISH ASK RULING ON MOSUL QUESTION

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 16—The British Prime Minister has requested Sir Eric Drummond to call a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations to examine the differences of interpretation between the British and Turkish Governments, regarding which frontier they undertook to respect as the status quo according to the Council's resolution of Sept. 30. The request has been communicated to the chairman of the Council, Paul Hymans. There is a feeling that such a meeting should be unnecessary as Hjalmar Branting's report contained the most explicit statement and Ismet Pasha has expressed his willingness to accept the Council's ruling in the matter. Nevertheless, it is regarded as desirable that representatives of Great Britain and Turkey meet once more with a view to bringing about a better understanding.

DISSOLUTION FACES GERMAN REICHSTAG

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 16—A final decision should be reached in the course of today whether the Conservatives shall enter the Government or the Reichstag be dissolved. This development is due to the refusal of the Democrats to enter a coalition with the Conservatives, for now it is up to the Roman Catholics to decide whether they will abide by their word and side with the Democrats, thus bringing about a dissolution of Parliament, or abandon their prejudices and form a bourgeois government with the Conservatives. Should the latter be the case, it is believed the Conservatives would receive the portfolios of the Vice Chancellor, Minister of the Interior, Economics and Communications.

BERLIN, Oct. 16—At a conference today between the Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, and leaders of the Government parties, it was agreed that further negotiations for an extension of the Government's basis—the inclusion of other parties—held out no promise of success. The Government announced it would reserve its decision on what action it would take. During another conference, the Center Party adopted a resolution in favor of new elections if no other solution of the present political impasse is reached.

DANISH NATIONAL ANTHEM DEFENDED

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16—Elimination of the national anthem, which is customarily played whenever the King is present, was ordered by the Socialist Woman Minister of Fine Arts, at a gala jubilee performance last evening in the Royal Theater.

Most of the Socialist ministers objected to their colleague's order, and the public showed its resentment by rising and singing all the verses of the anthem, concluding with loud cheers for the King.

RED ARMY DEFEATS CANTON VOLUNTEERS

HONG KONG, Oct. 16 (AP)—The merchant volunteer corps of Canton, known as the Chinese Fascisti, has been defeated by the forces of the "Red army," composed of Chinese laborers after warfare in the streets of Canton lasting two days, according to a wireless message picked up here today from Canton by naval authorities.

DUTCH NEUTRALITY NEEDED

THE HAGUE, Oct. 16—The Netherlands Women's Peace League has resolved to ask the political parties whether they will propose disarmament, or at least require the abolition of conscription.

The Political and Economical League of the East Indies, however, has formulated its adherence to the Naval Bill, arguing that the archipelago will, with a probability akin to certainty be the meeting point in the case of a conflict in the Pacific, and that international duty requires the maintenance of Dutch neutrality.

MONS STRIKERS RESUME WORK

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16—The leaders in the mine strike now going on in the Mons district decided by 38 votes against 16 to resume work yesterday morning after a two months' strike. Of 33,700 miners, 20,000 are still striking. The Communists are making active preparations for the continuation of the strike.

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Dry Law Respect Grows, Federal Statistics Prove

Mr. Haynes Tells Dayton Audience That 65,000 Lawbreakers Were Arrested Last Year

DAYTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—"Over 65,000 bootleggers and moonshiners arrested by federal agents last year can testify that prohibition is being enforced," said R. A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, speaking before the convention of the Dayton Council of Churches Tuesday night. "This number does not, of course, include the many thousands of arrests made by state, county and other local officials. That number will no doubt greatly exceed the arrests made by federal agents, since there are about a quarter of a million such officers, as compared with about 1500 federal men. The prohibition law is no respecter of persons. The wealthy bootlegger Remus, of Ohio, the socially prominent La Montagnes of New York, and the politically influential of Gary, Indiana, and Pittsburgh violators landed in cells just as did their poor bootlegging brothers."

Continuing, Mr. Haynes said in part:

We have made it more difficult for the illicit trade to get supplies today. The four principal sources of supply have been cut off. Withdrawals of whisky on permits are only about 1 per cent of the consumption prior to prohibition, and very little is escaping into illicit channels. During the last fiscal year about 1,800,000 gallons of whisky were released for medicinal purposes. In 1921, the first full fiscal dry year, there were released 8,671,860 gallons. The augmentation and increased efficiency of the coast guard is stopping the tide of smuggled liquors.

While legitimate business is using more denatured alcohol than ever, diversions to the bootleg trade are decreasing. In Philadelphia and New York, two of the most difficult centers, withdrawals of specially denatured alcohol have been cut one-third in the last six months. Much of that diverted has been seized and destroyed. The practice in some sections at first prevalent, of making illicit liquor in the home, has been practically discontinued. The results were not worth the trouble. "Moonshining" as an illicit trade was struck some harsh blows during the last year.

Prohibition has not been a drain on the public purse. The appropriation for enforcement of the prohibition law last fiscal year was $8,850,000. Fines imposed on convicted violators were over $7,000,000, more than $5,000,000 of which has already been collected and turned into the United States Treasury. Brewers paid into the treasury nearly $1,000,000 last year in compromise of civil liabilities against them. To this should be added the amount of tax penalties imposed on violators, exact figures for which are not yet available. The bootlegger is paying his own fare to prison. Prohibition is not intended to produce revenue from fines. It is, however, paying its way in this respect.

Prohibition has not only repaid the cost of its enforcement, it has more than replaced the lost revenue from liquor licenses by stimulating legitimate business. Just as a workman can produce more and save more when he stops drinking, so can a nation. The taxes paid from the increased productivity of industry resulting from the dry law far exceed any possible revenue from liquor license.

Much has been accomplished, much remains to be accomplished, but when it is recalled that as a nation we have been dealing with this problem for only four years, whereas the legalized liquor industry flourished for the preceding 143 years of the Nation's life, the progress already registered is certainly noteworthy, and if the successes could only be stressed as generally as the instances of partial failure, the progress would be immeasurably speeded up.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN POLITICS UNSETTLED

VANOUVER, B. C., Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence)—A recent defeat sustained by the Oliver provincial administration in North Okanagan constituency which leaves the Government in an actual minority in the Legislature after the Speaker has been appointed has had the effect of stimulating interest in provincial political affairs.

The Conservative Opposition, in anticipation of another election within a year, has undertaken to strengthen its organization throughout the Province and an organization committee has been named to make a preliminary survey of the situation. It is probable that the Conservatives will call a convention at an early date to name a successor to W. J. Bowser who retired from the leadership of the party recently.

AMERICAN PROTESTS REPORTS IN MUKDEN

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Oct. 16 (AP)—Anti-American propaganda, printed in the Japanese press here, in which it was asserted that Americans had landed arms in China and American soldiers were fighting in the Peking armies, resisting the offensive of Gen. Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian leader, today brought a personal protest from Capt. Norman Baldwin, official American military observer here.

As a result the Japanese consul at Mukden has agreed to issue a warning to all Japanese papers here to suppress false reports. General Chang told Captain Baldwin that he did not believe the reports, but added that he was not in a position to regulate the Japanese press, pointing out that his troops were being moved south over the Japanese controlled South Manchurian Railway.

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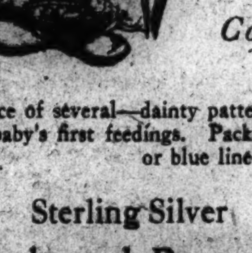
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Progress Marked by Parties in the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairmen of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 16

The writer has a firm conviction that American citizens of German birth, like the laboring man and all others whom the politicians are striving in this campaign to herd into special classes, will vote as their plain, common sense dictates. It has worked out this way in previous campaigns. Four years ago Mr. Gompers expressed it as his matured opinion that the workingman should vote for Mr. Cox, and the workingman went to the polls and voted according to his individual beliefs. In this campaign Mr. Gompers is once more attempting to herd Labor this time into the La Follette fold, just as other interested persons are making a brave effort to deliver the so-called German vote into the same corral.

Now, if the entire body of organized labor was of a temepr to be delivered en masse to Senator La Follette—which they distinctly are not—it is to be remembered that only about 10 per cent of the toilers in the United States are members of the American Federation of Labor. Also it is to be remembered that thousands of American Federation members, as well as laborers outside of that organization, own their own homes, have deposits in savings banks, hold shares in concerns in which they are employed and draw dividends from the same.

One great service corporation in the United States has nearly 400,000 stockholders, another over 200,000 and the power companies combined have over 700,000 stock and bond holders scattered through every class of the community. Labor enjoys comforts and advantages incomparable with the lot of the toiler on the other side.

Workingmen Warned

Workingmen are not going to endanger any of the benefits which they enjoy under present conditions by a direct vote for La Follette, or half a vote for him by casting the ballot for Mr. Davis, thereby imperilling all these advantages through a blow at the Constitution which will put us all at the mercy of a fluctuating majority in Congress.

They will not take a chance at having their standard of living lowered by an adverse tariff, or their investments, made through careful saving, rendered practically valueless by Government ownership. They know what inefficient management of railways and other corporations is to be expected under Government ownership; and how deficits in operation will come, through which they will not only suffer a reduction in returns on the two or three shares of stock they have accumulated, but that coupled therewith will be additional taxes levied to make up the deficit bound to result under such management.

Intelligent workingmen know the protection they enjoy under the Constitution as it stands; as they know the dangers they will run under Government ownership, which is political ownership; and they are not going to throw away what they have by foolishly voting for candidates whose platforms, reduced to a simple common denominator, spell Denunciation and Demolition.

Called An Insult

So with the so-called German voters. Most of them are here to stay. They are engaged in profitable business or have remunerative jobs. They have cast in their lot with America. They came to America to better their condition, and most of them must have succeeded or they wouldn't have remained. They know the advantages of the American form of Government. Thousands of them have loyally served it, and have fought in its defense. Thousands more of them have honorably filled positions of varying responsibility in the federal and state service.

It is an insult to literally millions of German-Americans to say that they have a will to vent their spite, or to punish any individual or any party, because of things that happened in the past; an insult to their character as well as to their intelligence.

The proof of all this lies in the upset of the Steuben Society, some of whose ill-advised leaders have sought to deliver the 1,000,000 members of that organization over to the La Follette candidacy. If there was any purpose to keep alive war prejudices, such a move would be best calculated to accomplish the end in view. But patriotic Americans of German descent like Charles H. Pape and Jules Nehring of New York, F. O. Trautwein of Boston and H. Wedeseweller of Chicago, have burst this La Follette balloon by publicly exposing the fact that the action of the Steuben Society leaders in pledging its support to the Wisconsin Senator was entirely without authorization of the rank and file of the organization.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Nehring, "that if the more than 1,000,000 Steubenites were polled they would show a majority for President Coolidge. The indorsement of La Follette was steam-rolled by an inside faction, and the gesture of consulting the views of the general membership was merely perfunctory. Such friendliness toward La Follette as German-Americans feel is but the sentimental heritage of the gratitude for the superficial sympathy La Follette voiced for them during the war. What he said then he said to serve his own purpose. He is a politician without a platform, a prophet without a program, except one of menace toward the foundations of American Government. The German-American vote is essentially conservative, and as business men predominate, they oppose any swing toward radicalism and away from the stability of the present administration."

Will Cling to Liberty

Precisely as Labor will vote its individual convictions, so will German-Americans, Irishmen, Italians and so on down the list. In facing this question of the so-called foreign vote one cannot escape the belief that the great proportion of all citizens of foreign birth will vote straight in this campaign. They have learned to love American institutions, to realize the infinite advantages of the American Government over every other form of government in the world; and they have no desire to start this Nation along the road that would eventually lead the United States into a situation which they left their native lands to escape.

Ten, fifteen, twenty years ago these worthy citizens came here. They have prospered, those who were industrious among them. They know it was under the present form of government that liberty, prosperity and happiness came to them; and they are not the sort, with their children growing up about them, educated, prosperous, enjoying every advantage which equality of opportunity in America affords them, to sanction experiments in government directly in line with the evils they came here to avoid. We know from the type of citizen the German, the Italian, the Irishman, the Scandinavian has made, that the foreign-born citizen is intelligent and patriotic. If there are any who are in doubt as to their duty in the forthcoming election, let them write back to relatives and friends in the home lands, and ask them about conditions there as compared with conditions in America. Will the man or woman who is laying aside funds to bring mother or father, sister or brother to free America, vote for La Follette?

American institutions are on trial in this campaign; and the Americans of foreign birth or parentage—the great majority of them at least—will cast their ballots by the memory of what America has meant to them in the past and what they hope it will be in the future for their children and their children's children. By that test and that test alone, they will make their choice.

La Follette or Coolidge?

DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 16

Announcement of an elaborate speaking tour for Charles Evans Hughes, which is now under way, brought Democratic smiles, not that the managers of the John W. Davis campaign discount the ability of the Secretary of State as a campaigner, but because of the tacit admission by Republicans of a situation which required his admittedly great skill and strength.

The sudden decision to send Mr. Hughes into various states, heretofore claimed by his party, was not in keeping with previous deliberate activities which indicated that the Republicans were sure of the ground they had staked off as an administration reservation.

The Democrats all along had labeled as doubtful some of the states included in the Hughes itinerary but until the Secretary hurriedly made plans to visit Indiana, New York and Illinois, they did not know that the Republicans harbored any misgivings about these important states. That the Coolidge managers deemed it advisable to feature the foremost representative of the Administration twice in New York was particularly gratifying to the Democrats, who have consistently contended that the Empire State, together with Rhode Island and New Jersey, constituted debatable territory.

The Secretary's Mission

In the days—not so long ago—when Republican hopes of a Coolidge landslide were high, decision was reached that necessity for active campaigning by leading members of the President's Cabinet did not exist and that one speech by Secretary Hughes, in which he would explain the foreign policies of the Administration, would suffice so far as the premier of the Cabinet was concerned. But the Cincinnati address became a target for John W. Davis, who devoted his Buffalo speech and parts of several speeches thereafter to attacks on the Administration's conduct of foreign affairs with the result that the Secretary of State is now on the stump practically for the duration of the political war. His mission is to win Maryland, Minnesota and Missouri, and to hold New York, Indiana and Illinois.

The Democrats associate the decision to put Secretary Hughes into the campaign with the increase in talk of a probable deadlock in the electoral college and interpret the decision as a desire on the part of the Republicans to nip in the bud any inclination in quarters friendly to the President to obviate the possibility of a deadlock by helping Mr. Davis to carry some states in the east. In this way they explain the peculiar itinerary which includes states supposedly reliably Republican and other states assuredly Democratic. The winning of Maryland and Missouri, which nearly everyone now concedes to the Democrats, would yield a margin of victory in the electoral college, provided New York, Indiana and Illinois are held in the Republican column.

The Democratic View

Republican success is some normally Democratic states now seems to be essential to a Coolidge majority in the electoral college in view of the probable loss of most of the Republican west to La Follette whose candidacy shows no signs of shriveling up notwithstanding the earlier predictions of Republicans that the Progressive movement would never take root.

The Democratic view is that La Follette today is weaker in the east and stronger in the west than at any previous juncture of his campaign. A reason for this belief is found in Labor's growing support of Davis and the spread of the Progressive sentiment to farm states quite remote from the northwest to which the La Follette feeling was supposed to be confined. That Iowa, Nebraska, Idaho and far-away California would show any signs of breaking away from the party in power was not even dreamed of by Republicans when they met in Cleveland and nominated a thoroughly reactionary ticket.

The split in Labor's support of La Follette which became known when representatives of 44 national and international unions, all members of the American Federation of Labor, called on Mr. Davis and pledged not only their support but their constant efforts until the close of the campaign, is regarded as significant inasmuch as it revealed a formidable and organized resistance within the ranks of Labor to the political plans of the federation as formulated by its leaders at the Atlantic City conference. Some of the insurgents are almost as powerful in the organization as are its officers who pledged the support of Labor to La Follette and Wheeler, and the organizations represented by the group which called on Mr. Davis have an aggregate membership which is said to constitute a majority of all federation members.

Labor Drive for Davis

Fast on the heels of the call on Mr. Davis came the announcement that a national organization with branches in every state had been effected and that a big Labor drive to put Mr. Davis in the White House was on. The new movement was organized by Maj. George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union of America, who made the significant comment in announcing the formation of the National Democratic Labor Committee to work for the Democratic ticket that the total vote of laboring men and women that will be rolled up for Davis will be both a lesson and a revelation.

"We have not forgotten the wonderful leadership of Woodrow Wilson and the support he received from the Democratic Party in putting through the greatest program of labor, human welfare, and economic legislation ever undertaken since the close of the Civil War," said Major Berry, "and we take this method of expressing our gratitude."

ELECTRIC EXPOSITION OPENS

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Exhibits showing the applications of electric service in the home, factory, office, transportation and in the service of the United States Government were on display at the seventeenth annual Electrical and Industrial Exposition, which opened in the Grand Central Palace yesterday. Government displays include exhibits by the Navy, Army Signal Corps, Lighthouse Service and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 16

Manifestly it would be improper for a member of the United States Supreme Court to express his partisan sentiments in a presidential campaign. There can be no such inhibition, however, upon the wife of an associate justice of the Supreme Court when she is herself prominent in philanthropic and other quasi-public enterprises and is accounted one of the leaders of thought among a large group of persons. That description fits Mrs. Alice G. Brandeis, chairman of the executive board of the National Community Center Association and the wife of Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Mrs. Brandeis has given earnest consideration to the qualifications of the three leading contestants for the Presidency, and her choice has fallen upon Robert M. La Follette. In stating her reasons for this preference, Mrs. Brandeis said:

"I was talking recently with a well-known journalist about our relations with our neighbors to the south—had we done them more good than harm? His answer gave food for thought.

"'Don't bother your head on that subject,' he said. 'That matter is practically settled. Our capitalists are busy in all directions making loans, and it won't be very long before, being economically under our control, these countries will quite naturally pass under our political control.'

"The fact of our commercial expansion southward is known: our daily papers are witnesses to it. But the prophecy—have we ever stopped long enough to consider how serious are its implications?

Far-Sighted Statesmanship

"If we have not, there is one who has. On no question of public policy has Senator La Follette given more convincing proof of his wise and far-sighted statesmanship than in the position he has taken on this issue. Again and again he has thundered against the acts of aggression and violence which have so often accompanied our financial invasions, and shown for whose purpose and interests our diplomacy is being pursued."

Mrs. Brandeis quotes from speeches made in the Senate by Senator La Follette exposing the exploiting processes that have been going on in Central and South America under both the Wilson and the Harding-Coolidge administrations. In one of those speeches he said:

"Both parties, dominated by special interests, have used the American Treasury, the State Department, the navy and the marines ruthlessly to carry out the designs of the American bankers, oil kings, sugar magnates and other exploiters."

Continuing her own reasons for favoring the candidacy of Senator La Follette, Mrs. Brandeis said:

"It is not only the acts of direct interference, or taking sides in local quarrels that Senator La Follette has stood against. More important he has sensed the underlying danger of political entanglements that inevitably follow large financial commitments in weaker and hence dependent countries."

Mrs. Brandeis cites the fact that Senator La Follette voted against the so-called punitive expedition to Mexico in 1914, and of his vote against the Colombian treaty. She further cites his opposition to and the subsequent defeat of the bill exempting foreign investments of American capitalists from taxation.

"La Follette has been stigmatized as wild, irresponsible, revolutionary," continued Mrs. Brandeis. "All the more significant is the fact that, in spite of this, most of the reforms he has advocated in the course of his long career have become law. There is good reason for the hope that in the field, too, of imperialistic expansion, his arguments will prevail, and that, if opportunity offers, he will carry through the policy he has so long and consistently advocated, of no government aid to commercial exploiters, but a constant endeavor to assist in generous and disinterested ways the development to the southward of strong, independent states."

HUGHES FORECASTS VICTORY IN ANSWERING LA FOLLETTE

Defends Republican History, Pleads for Roosevelt Support and Lauds Coolidge

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, continued his offensive against the Independent Party, which he characterized as a "dangerous enemy," and appealed for a Republican state and national victory to ward off "serious disaster," at a meeting last night in Carnegie Hall.

Speaking under the auspices of the Republican County Committee, Mr. Hughes declared that the Republican Party must bear the brunt of the independent attack, as "it seems probable that the Democratic Party in this election will be virtually cut to pieces in the west and will be honeycombed in the east."

He upheld the activities of the Harding-Coolidge administration in detail, defending it against charges made during the campaign by Mr. Davis and Mr. La Follette.

The speaker paid tribute to the President as a "strong, sagacious man, long tried and trusted, of unimpeachable integrity and with the highest standard of honor, calm and deliberate, but inflexible in well chosen purposes."

He predicted a Republican victory "because the people have learned to know and trust Calvin Coolidge."

He opened his address with a plea for support of Col. Theodore Roosevelt for the governorship.

"He knows the government of the State and he knows the Federal Government," said Secretary Hughes. "He will bring to the executive office not only the highest ideals but an important experience."

Turning to John W. Davis, criticism of the economic policies of the Coolidge-Harding administration, Mr. Hughes said that the Democratic nominee's statements "would seem to show that he is without accurate information as to what has been going on in this country during the last few years," and ascribed the economic conditions of 1920 and 1921 as due to the "unwise financing policy" of the Democratic régime.

"The Democratic administration planted a mine under our economic system and blew it up, and then they try to hold us responsible for the débris," he said. "The latter failures are simply the exposure of the débris.

"When the Republican Administration took office in March, 1921, it inherited from the previous Administration over 4,500,000 unemployed. There is no employment in the United States today of any consequence. There are 5,000,000 people in Europe receiving unemployment doles from the governments."

Mr. Hughes denied allegations of secret and imperialistic diplomacy made by Senator La Follette.

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Pardon My Glove!



IT WAS so wonderful to see him again. Two full years since they parted—he to travel for his father's business and she to teach school.

Now they meet, in the city. He has changed, somehow. He seems more poised, more sure of himself. But she somehow can't help feeling just the tiniest bit embarrassed!

She is genuinely glad to see him, though, and her hand goes out impulsively in greeting. "Pardon my glove!"

Oh, why did she have to spoil it all! Why wasn't she more self-possessed, more at ease—as he was? If only he didn't notice how embarrassed she was, how uncomfortable. If only he didn't notice her mistake. If only she could hurry away to hide her confusion!

Are Your Manners Out of Date?

"Pardon my glove!" Just a little thing—but isn't it just such little things as this that cause us the keenest embarrassment? Little things that take us off our guard. Little things that come unexpectedly to rob us of our poise and ease.

It is, after all, our manner that attracts people to us—or repels them. It is our manner that makes us likable, popular, pleasing to others—or perhaps, just the reverse. Not manners, but manner, for manners alone are artificial and stiff.

But manner is you—your personality—enriched by the knowledge of what to do, say, write and wear on every occasion and under all circumstances.

And it is with manner that the New Book of Etiquette is most concerned. Not with petty rules and regulations in which you haven't the slightest interest—but with ease in speech, charm in dress, dignity in bearing, confidence in self. You cannot possibly read this interesting new book without making your manner more appealing and pleasing to others.

"But how can a book on etiquette possibly help me?" you ask. It can not help you, of course, if it is the ordinary etiquette book. Most writers on etiquette do not realize that manners and manner have changed in the last few years—that there has been a tremendous post-war reaction—that we do and say things today which would have been considered "impossible" a decade ago! Or if they do realize that this change has taken place, they dare not write what they know to be true.

Lillian Eichler, author of the famous Book of Etiquette that has sold almost a million copies, is the first writer on this subject to ignore old customs, conventions and traditions—and write in a 1923 way for 1923 people! In her amazing *New Book of Etiquette* she gives you an entirely new kind of etiquette based upon commonsense—gives you the information you have always wanted to have—tells you in a fascinating way of the many things that concern you in your daily life.

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Their questions may be the very questions that are puzzling you. Their problems may be the very problems that you now are facing.

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The New Book of Etiquette
by Lillian Eichler

Do you know how to give a shower for a bride? Do you know how to adapt yourself to every environment? Do you know how to propose marriage if you are a man—how to accept if you are a woman? Do you know how to entertain at a club, in your own home, at church? Do you know how to announce an engagement, how to use silver properly, how to make friends easily, how to be at ease in a ballroom, how to cultivate a pleasing speaking voice?

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Architecture—Music—Poetry—Motion Pictures

New York, Architecturally

STATIC is probably the last word that can be reasonably applied to the architectural aspect of New York City today. There is hardly a section of Manhattan Island that does not reveal in some way the presence of the ubiquitous square-foot problem. East side, west side, all over the town demolition and reconstruction run hand in hand, although certain strategic centers bear the main brunt of the battle. More than ever New York seems a defenseless stronghold against the determined multitudes that each day bear down upon it with occupative intent.

With Wall Street a comparatively defined and developed zone, and the uptown centers as yet embryonic, the crux of the present architectural problem lies in the congested region between Madison Square and Central Park wherein are located the principal hotels, shops, transportation depots, theaters, and general business activities. In addition, the new uptown banking center has taken root at Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second Street, adding its beetling towers to this already massive part of Manhattan, and establishing for a long space of time this midmost sector of the island as a focal point architecturally.

Those conversant with civic problems talk of a new York City of 60,000,000 as a not so very improbable eventuality. When that time comes, the New York of today will have given way before the architectural onslaught of tomorrow just as the old brownstone era was precipitated by the introduction of the steel skyscraper. Then will have come to pass a city of structures based on the unit of the single or multiple block. Just as now, in answer to the increasing pressure on central Manhattan, groups of small buildings are being replaced by large single structures—one or more to a city block—so these present-day organizations of steel and concrete will eventually be discarded in favor of the monolithic superstructures of the future.

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The newer buildings, rising in conformity with the recent zoning regulations, present a startling contrast to the older box-like type of structure, blunt, over-corniced and disguised as well as may be with various ornament. These early skyscrapers, exclusive of the tower or campanile type, shoot their bulky bodies skyward without compromise or consideration.

Not so the modern structural silhouette. Recessed, buttressed, terraced, pinnacled or otherwise apexed, the monoliths of the nineteen twenties have the airy beauty of a hanging Babylon, echo somewhat the fantastic charm of castles in Spain. After the manner of mountain peaks they wing their way, shoulder upon shoulder, summitward. Land is already cleared across from the Vanderbilt Hotel for the largest office building in the world to begin its craggy course, spreading over an entire city block, its amazing mass to culminate in a great central pylon nearly as high as the Metropolitan tower. Another item in New York's fabulous building boom is the huge apartment house destined for Park Avenue at Fifty-Seventh Street, where again a mighty tower is to test the intrepid steel riggers, adding its 30 stories to the changing skyline.

Perhaps the Saint-Gaudens Diana, so long the airy delight of the Madison Square Garden, may find this new tower a possible substitute, now that her present perch is to go the way of all building material.

As if to ease the sense of parting with a famous landmark, the long portico on the Madison Avenue side of the Garden has already been razed in order to make room for the widening of this thoroughfare. For nearly 20 blocks Madison Avenue is reclaiming some eight feet of sidewalk that extra passageway may be extended the throng of vehicles that pass through daily. The familiar front stoops, porticoes, pillars, arcades, and terraces that formerly flanked this famous avenue are being sliced away, to meet the growing need of traffic space in this congested section. Without transportation facilities the finest building centers languish, and so the widening of avenues and the digging of subways go hand in hand with the building of the new skyscrapers. The day of the cumbersome, unsightly and rackety elevated railroad is practically over. Already the Forty-Second Street spur has gone, letting the light in upon the various architectural adornments of that region, and part of the Sixth Avenue line, eventually destined for the scrap heap, is being rent asunder. It is not too much to predict that the removal of this inelegant affair will make way for a very renaissance of this region.

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Elsewhere throughout the city the course of true architecture is running smoother and smoother. Good taste, imagination, and simplicity are, in the main, the distinguishing notes of the day. The American Radiator Building, the cynosure of all eyes since it began to raise its black bulk against the sky, is at last coming into an unsuspected glory that is positively unique among commercial structures in these parts. Raymond Hood, the architect of this somewhat Germanic pile, determined on the use of blackish brick in order that the waffle-like perforations of the window openings might be lost in the dark mass of the whole. In silhouette and mass, the effect was strikingly successful from the first, but the ornamentation, carried out in an ocherous material, failed to give the requisite contrast. This dusky monument remained a dismal accent in the Bryant Park locality until, like some architectural Cinderella from the ashes, it began to take on the costly glint of gold in turret and crown. Now, under the transforming agency of the precious leaf, the Radiator Building shines forth a thing of magnificence and power. Seen in the flashing sunlight, its burnished battlements standing four-square, it seems a Ninevitish dream cast in an American mold of the twentieth century. Here indeed is an architectural experiment that has become a radical point of departure.

With the changing order, the glories of one period become an offense to another, and it is with real relish that the reduction to abstract ornament of the famous pair of semi-caryatid corbels that, Atlas-like, have long upheld a certain Fifth Avenue balcony is noted. Many spots could be cited for the simplifying touch of the stone cutter along the thoroughfares of New York, but none more so, perhaps, than the cornice of the central section of the Metropolitan Museum of Art where, in a symmetry and file equaled only by the popular Tiller Sisters of the modern revues, the multiple stone heads à la Pallas Athena gaze stupidly down on the passing throng. A similar ministration of the chisel upon the shapeless blocks of stone that lie athwart the columns of this same façade would be as welcome.

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Everywhere in this midmost part of the town the square foot grows scarcer. Hardly one of the long vacant lots on upper Fifth Avenue remains. This year of 1924, according to the figures compiled for the first six months, practically assures New York its first billion-dollar building year. The Grand Central zone is almost transformed from the ramshackle region of 20 years ago, when the project of building a small city over the railroad tracks seemed little more than a fantastic vision.

Now the last of this wonderful reclamation is in sight, and Park Avenue finds itself taking the place of the old Fifth Avenue. Shopping values change, too, and an increased demand for such space in this part of town finds the hotels turning their street floors into shops. The newly opened Roosevelt Hotel is so equipped, and the Biltmore is turning its Madison Avenue front over to trade. However near the 60,000,000 mark New York City may arrive, there is no doubt that it will continue to build and tear down, build and tear down, as long as its expansion continues, for it seems reasonable to assume that, unless very radical changes occur to decentralize city life, New York will continue to focus its main activities and interests on the long, narrow strip of rocky island that already bears the world's most extraordinary collection of architectural innovations.

RALPH FLINT.



From a Drawing by Hugh Ferriss

MAXIMUM BUILDING MASSES POSSIBLE IN THE DISTANT FUTURE
As They Could Develop Under the Present New York Zoning Regulations

London Hears Recitals and Chamber Music

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 3—The London concert season has opened early, and several interesting recitals have already been given. On successive Saturdays at Queen's Hall, Myra Hess and Moiseiwitsch drew large audiences to hear their programs (Sept. 20 and 27); the Cleveland Quartet from America made a welcome appearance at Aeolian Hall on Sept. 18, and on Sept. 27 the London String Quartet, home for a short time between extensive tours, gave a recital which filled Aeolian Hall.

The piano recitals were planned on lines similar enough to afford an interesting study in the dissimilarities of their players. Both began with a couple of big classical works, both included pieces by Chopin generously grouped and both had a handful of short modern piano works. But whereas Miss Hess chose Mozart's Sonata in A major and Beethoven's "Appassionata" as her pièces de résistance," Moiseiwitsch presented Schumann's Fantasie in C and the great set of Brahms-Handel Variations.

The contrast reminded one of Sir Walter Scott's description of the differences between himself and Jane Austen, "That young lady has a talent . . . which is to me the most wonderful I have ever met with. The big bowwow I can do myself like anyone going; but the exquisite touch which renders commonplace things and characters interesting from the truth of the description and sentiment is denied me." Broadly speaking, the comparison gives an idea of these respective performances—Myra Hess with her perfect Mozart and her "Appassionata" scarcely sufficiently powerful; Moiseiwitsch, with his magnificent Brahms-Handel Variations, and his unconvincing Schumann readings.

Curiously enough, both pianists showed a tendency in common—a sudden dropping from forte to pianissimo that was almost rhetorical; but where Myra Hess stayed on the sparing side of safety, Moiseiwitsch used the device until one felt it a mannerism. It was especially apparent in Schumann's Fantasie. The architectural splendor of his Brahms Variations, however, was finely realized and the great masses of notes came easily within the sweep of his large technique.

The group of Chopin's pieces given by Myra Hess was not, for once, very significant in her scheme of things. Modern Spanish solos were more in tune with her mood that day, and her management of the rhythm in the Spanish Dance No. 6 by Granados was a little masterpiece.

The Cleveland Quartet is said to consist of the leaders of the string sections of the Cleveland Orchestra, and as an organization it is new to London, though the first violin, Arthur Beckwith, has long been well known here. The "Clevelands" are an able but not entirely well-matched party in point of tone. Their rhythm too was not beyond criticism in Beethoven's Quartet in C, Op. 59, but Goossens' "Two Sketches" provided them with just the opportunity to show their best qualities of artistry.

The L. S. Q. are certainly playing finely; their unanimity of thought is increasingly instinctive; there is a more even distribution among them of the sum total of their qualities. One realized this in the Quartet in G minor by Debussy, and still more in Schumann's Quartet in A, Op. 41. Points to be noted with special pleasure were the phrasing of the Coda in the first movement, the refinement and distinction of the "Assai Agitato," and the sustained beauty of the Adagio. If in the Finale, the main theme sounded rough, Schumann must bear some of the blame. It was from the performance as a whole that one formed the highest opinion. Something is coming into the London String Quartet's playing, something which comes only to those who work long and steadily toward a high ideal.

M. M. S.

New York Recitals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Dorothy Miller Duckwits, pianist, appeared at Æolian Hall, on the evening of Oct. 13, presenting short pieces by Lully, Couperin, Loeillet and Scarlatti, a group of pieces by Chopin, and a group of works of today, or at any rate of a very recent yesterday, which included "Lotus Land," by Scott. She proved to be an artist of high accomplishments in the regular form of program, performing typical music of the preclassic, the romantic and the modern periods with technical fluency and finish; interpreting it, too, with understanding where traditions count, and with individuality well balanced between the aggressive and the reticent where traditions matter not.

Her bringing forward of a composition by Scott invites discussion of that composer's talents and methods. Can anything remarkably original be found in the writing of Scott? In respect to idiom and even style, perhaps not, so much have the innovations of his French contemporaries influenced him. But in respect to thought, feeling and purpose, there is plenty of differentiation from Debussy and whomever else of the Parisian schools you please. Scott might in fairness be described, speaking particularly of "Lotus Land," as a British author who, having learned a continental language, preferred it to English as a medium of expression, and who remained, nevertheless, intellectually and emotionally a man of his own country.

Beatrice Mack, soprano, gave a song recital in Æolian Hall this evening, with Madeleine Marshall Simon assisting at the piano. Miss Mack enjoyed the fortune, rare with unheralded singers, of a large audience. Her listeners, in turn, were treated to an admirable performance. Among the works on the program were a couple of humorous songs to German texts by Leo Blech, the delightful musician who two seasons ago conducted performances of Wagner's operas in this city. The songs follow the idea of the vocal scherzo, developed by Hugo Wolf, and if they are minor examples of the German lied, they can be made a good deal of by a recitalist of Miss Mack's gift for the comic. Other numbers on the program, by Moret, Debussy, Koechlin, Schmitt and Delcroe, were a test of Miss Mack in French singing, in which she showed advantageously. Koechlin's exalted "Time of Fairies" was a test of her seriousness as interpreter; and in this, again, she came out well.

W. P. T.

Three Volumes of Verse

The Parliament of Birds and Other Poems, by Elsie Emmons (Boston: The Christopher Publishing House. $1.50). During brief readings one can enjoy the revealing of Miss Emmons's sweet and sympathetic nature, despite her imperfect technique and lapses into frank sermonizing. In the 185 pages we are offered good range of subject; and the author's attitude is always ultra-optimistic—perhaps to the point of shallowness at times. Her work will appeal to many, being the echo of comprehensible earth-voices and not of the thunder, usually a meek echo but pleasing. The following stanza from "Peace in Our Garden" illustrates the kind of sentiment a reader should expect:

Far from the hurly-burly
Of this world's unequal strife,
In a well-hidden garden,
I lead my placid life. . . .

Cape Cod in Poetry, edited by Joshua Freeman Crowell and Florence Hathaway Crowell (Boston: The Four Seas Company. $2.) brings together the verse of more than 60 poets, who run in quality very far down the scale from the high notes of Thoreau, Lucy Larcom, Katharine Lee Bates, Edna St. Vincent Millay and Conrad Aiken. Despite its share of poor verse, the volume is full of interest for those who love the sandy Cape, its color of ocean, swamp and pine wood. More than 30 of the verses are published in this volume for the first time, 51 are collected from books out of print and 30 more from magazines. As a book on the locality, "Cape Cod in Poetry" is valuable.

Garden of Song, by Lynas Clyde Seal (Boston: The Christopher Publishing House. $1.50). Each of us would have songs like these to inscribe upon the walls of his castle Joyous Gard. Mr. Seal is the cheerful poet of rose-at-hand, a poet too contented with glow of firefly to sigh for antipodal stars. This is plain Neighbor So-And-So recounting the sincere, simple joys of his experience, and there is a measure of effectiveness, even though our versifier never could wield the pen of genius even for a line's span. The book is likable despite its limitation and lack of artistic power. "Song Perfect" exemplifies:

I sang a song in woodland dell
When earth was all a-bloom;
Through artless art within it fell
One minor chord of gloom;
O'er head in answer robin sang
And true and far his music rang
Immaculate, immaculate.

"The Navigator"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Capitol Theater, "The Navigator," a motion picture devised by Jean Havez, Clyde Bruckman, and Joseph Mitchell, directed by Donald Crisp and Buster Keaton.

Having got his hat into the ring, where only the elect of the screen comedians are permitted, Buster Keaton must needs come across each time with a veritable knockout, with some new-fangled, mirth-provoking absurdity that will keep his particular stock soaring. "The Navigator" is the fourth of Mr. Keaton's cinematic swipes for the funny bone since he joined Messrs. Chaplin and Lloyd as the Big Three, and compares very favorably with his other pictures. The idea of a man and a maid floating off to sea alone on a large ocean liner is delightfully novel, and the development of this situation is worked out with a wealth of new twists and complications. Unusual, too, is the fact that for a great part of the picture but two characters—Mr. Keaton and his attractive partner, Katherine McGuire—appear. Yet there is nothing wanting in variety or action on this account. Of course, Mr. Keaton's impassivity of countenance is decidedly humorous in itself, but his work is really of the super-slapstick variety, served with special adroitness and garnished with fresh invention. There is hardly a dull moment in the picture, and a long line of laughs is the result. The ship eventually runs aground on an island that looks very much like the one Jackie Coogan played Crusoe on, not long ago, and the two navigators have many a lively brush with a band of Cooganese cannibals. They are finally rescued by a friendly submarine.

R. F.

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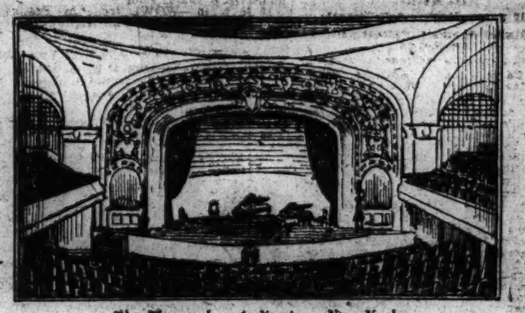
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RADIO

Radio Programs

For Thursday, October 23

A comparatively new musical organization that is gaining favor in New England will be featured by WBZ on this date, when the Priscilla quartet will radiocast a concert of vocal music, comprising many choice selections. Special attention will be given to numbers associated with the early Pilgrim days and Priscilla Alden, for whom the quartet is named.

A vocal treat is in store for those listeners within range of WEAF with the announcement that Albert Wiederhold, baritone, will appear with Edith Welderhold, pianist, in a joint program. Among the many prominent societies and musical organizations with which Mr. Welderhold has appeared as soloist are the Kneisel Quartet, the Musical Art Society and the Schubert Oratorio Society of Newark, the Potsdam May Festival, the University Glee Club of New York and the People's Choral Union in Symphony Hall, Boston. Certainly with this experience Mr. Welderhold should provide a program that will justify an effort on the part of the musical fans to tune in to WEAF and "hold it."

The economic lecture course through WJZ from New York University is continued on this date. A varied musical program and some business reviews comprise the rest of the program from this station. WLS is to put on some of the famous operetta, "Katinka." This is a very tuneful little piece, and we will be glad to have it refreshed through a radio production.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ, Westinghouse Elec Co., Springfield, Mass. (337 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.
7:40 p. m.—Charles R. Hector with his orchestra.
8:15 p. m.—Concert by the Priscilla quartette, consisting of Eunice B. Truesdale, second soprano; Ruth Sawyer Woodworth, first alto; Freida Elsa Riedle, first soprano; Edna Grace Merritt, second alto; John Heiser, accompanist; Mme. Regina McLennam, reader.
9:15 p. m.—Recital by Joyce Bigelow, violinist, accompanied by Marion Goodrich.
9:30 p. m.—Concert by the faculty of the Horner School of Music; Laura S. Jones, violinist; Mary H. Steel, pianist; Arthur L. Turner, baritone.

WGY, General Elec. Co., Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music.
7:45 p. m.—Book talk by William F. Jacob, librarian, General Electric Company.
8 p. m.—Program of Polish music by Frank G. Novak and his Albanians.
11:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Stephen Ciesciaty.

WEAF, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (492 Meters)

6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; Metropolitan Concert Quartet; Carolyn Finley Springer, contralto; talk by the Bank of America; Michael Lambert, cellist, and Edythe Lambert, soprano; Albert Wiederhold, baritone, and Edith Wiederhold, pianist. Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WHN, Loew's State Theater, New York City (360 Meters)

9:37 p. m.—Sano Marcov, baritone, formerly with the Metropolitan Opera Company.
9:50 p. m.—Johanna Stern, contralto.
10 p. m.—Spear's Dance Orchestra.
11 p. m.—Richard B. Gilbert, popular songs.
11:15 p. m.—Cogert's Revue; Sol. Hirsch pianist.
11:30 p. m.—Lou Gold's Orchestra, with Loretta McDermott, and Adler, Well and Sherman.
12 to 12:30 a. m.—Ted Lewis and His Symphonic Clowns.

WJZ, Radio Corp of America, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Bernhard Levitow's dinner concert.
7:45 p. m.—Collier's Weekly, Jno. B. Kennedy.
8 p. m.—Wall Street Journal review.
8:10 p. m.—NYU Air College, "Cooperative Economics," by Mrs. Clara E. Creakey.
8:30 p. m.—Anna Pinto, harpist.
9:45 p. m.—Organ recital.
10:45 p. m.—Dance orchestra.

WAAM, L. B. Nelson Co., Newark, N. J. (263 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—Musical entertainers.

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Varied musical program.

WRC, Radio Corp. of America, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

6-10 p. m.—Children's hour, by Peggy Hamilton; dance program; song recital by Mrs. Willis Seaton, soprano; piano recital by Katherine Floecker Cullen; song recital by Georgada MacHargue, contralto; Scotch songs by Hook Kennedy; song recital by George Myers, tenor.

KDKA, Westinghouse Elec. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., (326 Meters)

6:30-11:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Victor Saudek's KDKA Little Symphony orchestra; Uncle Ed will take the radio children on a trip to Coney Island; program arranged by the National Stockman and Farmer; concert by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra; Adele Eggers Furniss, contralto; Albert G. Cortese, tenor; and Mrs. Grace Evelyn Schaney, accompanist; concert from the studio.

WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa., (462 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:30 p. m.—Uncle Kaybee.
8:30 p. m.—Moore's Weekly Radio Review.

WJAX, Union Trust Co., Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)

8 p. m.—Organ recital by Vincent H. Percy; Ted Robinson, author, humorist and lecturer; vocal selections by C. Franklin Morse, tenor, and Rex Haller, soprano; and popular numbers on the piano by Lou Lerner.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

KYW, Westinghouse Elec Co., Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

7 to 12 p. m.—Dinner concert; musical program; "Safety First" talk; "At Home" program; Coon-Sanders "Original Night Hawks."

WEBH, Evening Post, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

9 to 12 p. m.—Dance selections; Elizabeth Berry, soprano; musical bits from Riviera Theater; Carroll Kearns, baritone; Harry Davis, baritone; Edgewater Beach Trio, banjo, accordion and piano; Nick Lucas, songs; Edgewater Beach Late Revue.

WLS, Sears-Roebuck, Chicago, Ill. (344 Meters)

6:30 to 9:30 p. m.—Ralph Emerson at the organ; Our Melody Girls, Roma and Irene; Lullaby Time, Glen Rowell and Ford Rush; H. D. Saddler Feature, "Katinka" directed by Robert W. Stevens.

WMAQ, Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (448 Meters)

6 to 10 p. m.—Chicago theater organ recital; Hotel LaSalle Orchestra; Automobile trails, by Rockwell R. Stephens; lecture from University of Chicago; Walther league program.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)

6 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Piano number; address, Edgar Allan Linton, thirteenth of a series of talks on world travels; reading, Miss Cecile Burton from popular poems and essays; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; the Hanlein-Knutson Trianon Ensemble; the "Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Players; Eddie and Bobbie Kuhn's Orchestra.

WHAS, Courier-Journal, Times, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of Miss Helen T. Mitchell of New Albany, Ind.; four-minute digest of international Sunday school lesson, by Dr. Harris Mallinckrodt.

WLW, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

10:05 to 12 p. m.—Varied musical program.

WFAA, News-Journal, Dallas, Texas (476 Meters)

12:30 p. m.—Address, Charles E. Osborne, of the Dallas Y. M. C. A.
8:30 p. m.—Musical recital under the auspices of the Wednesday Morning Choral Club.
11 p. m.—Grand organ recital, Dwight Brown, organist.

WBAP, Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert.
9:30 p. m.—Opening program by the School of Music of the Texas Christian University, under the direction of Prof. H. D. Guelick.

WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

6 p. m.—Every child's story hour.
6:30 p. m.—Violin solos, Alford Hook.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner program.
9 p. m.—Program by concert orchestra.
10 p. m.—Davis studio of expression; selections from writings of Dr. Frank Crane and Rudyard Kipling, by J. Simmons Davis; vocal solos.
10:30 p. m.—WOWL frolic by Frank Hodek Jr., and his Omaha Nightingales.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Rhodes Department Store, Seattle, Wash. (455 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Musical program from the studio.

KGO, General Elec. Co., Oakland, Calif. (512 Meters)

8 p. m.—Part 1: Piano duets, Grace Hendricks and Mabel Jones; Judith Reusch Scott, soprano; Erwin W. Wentz, cellist; travel talk, "Italy, Switzerland, and the Battlefields," by J. E. Barnes. Part II: The Oriley See Violin Ensemble, assisted by Wandszetta Biers, soprano; Suite 58 by Sochting, violin ensemble; Golden Sonata, Purcell, two violins and piano; Serenade, violin quartet; Wandszetta Biers, soprano solo.
10 p. m.—Dance music program by Henry Halstead's Orchestra and soloists.

KPO, Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)

5:30 to 11 p. m.—Children's hour stories by Big Brother of KPO; Rudy Seiger's Orchestra; Organ recital by Theodore J. Irwin, official organist at the Wurlitzer; family club music and readings; E. Max Bradfield's Versatile Band.

KHJ, Times-Mirror, Los Angeles, Calif. (395 Meters)

6 p. m.—Art Hickman's Concert Orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—Children's program.
7:30 p. m.—Harold Swarts of the Otis Institute will talk on "Art."
8 p. m.—Program arranged by J. Howard Johnson.
10 p. m.—Program presenting Hatch Graham, singer and banjoist.
10:30 p. m.—Art Hickman's dance orchestra.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (469 Meters)

6:45 to 11 p. m.—Varied musical program.

New Radio Record of 9000 Miles Set

By The Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16.

H JOHNSON, of Short Beach, Conn., reported to the American Radio Relay League today that he had communicated with Ivan O'Meara, at Gisborne, New Zealand, in both directions, a distance of 9000 miles, it was announced by the league headquarters today. Johnson operates amateur station 1-SF.

The best previous record for distance reported, according to the league, was by W. B. Magner of San Pedro, Calif., who communicated with Frank D. Bell of Waiheme, New Zealand, a distance of 6900 miles.

Question Box

238. I built the Browning-Drake four-tube set and am very satisfied with the set as far as selectivity and range is concerned. The first night I tried it out I got 14 stations, including Texas and Schenectady, in about two hours. I had 201A tubes on hand so I tried them out in all four sockets but could get no volume. Instead of using a combination of 22½ volts and 90 volts, I used 90 on both, and good volume was obtained. The above results were obtained with the set in this condition. The one objection I have to the set as it is, is that the signals come in very scratchy when four tubes are used and when volume is wanted, on three tubes. I tried using a 199 tube in the first socket as was recommended in answer No. 115 but the results were not as good as with the 201A tubes. I am using an outside aerial about 100 feet long and I cannot get signals when using the .0001 condenser, on either tap of the coil. Now that I know the set has a remarkable range I am more interested in getting clear reception. Can you suggest a corrective? P. S. I am using factory built coil and regenaformer.—C. B. Racine, Wis.

(Ans.) It seems that your principal difficulty comes in the audio end of your set since the scratchy noise occurs when extreme volume is tried for. Experimenting with by-pass condensers across the secondary and primary of the audio transformers should help to clear up the distortion. Try the secondary of the last transformer first, the secondary of the first transformer next and then the primary of the last one. The primary of the first transformer has already been by-passed with a .002 condenser. The three points shown are only by-passed in an extremely obstinate case and as little by-passing as possible should be attempted in order to keep the volume up. If the noise comes in at the detector it probably means that the first tube is not entirely neutralized. For by-passing use condensers from .0001 up to .002.

PAY RISE AWARDED CARMEN IN BOSTON

An increase of two and a half cents per hour has been granted to more than 7000 union street carmen employed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company in an award handed down at a meeting of the big local in Boston. Company experts admit that the wage rise will cost the company $500,000 additional yearly. Of this amount $175,000 will be for pay, retroactive to July 1. The new contract runs to June 30, 1925.

The increase gives the workers a new wage of 72½ cents per hour (surface lines) 73½ cents for the "overhead" lines and to operators of one-man cars and busses, a wage of 78 to 80½ cents per hour. Officials say that the increase makes the Boston carmen's wages the second best in the country. In Chicago the carmen receive 75 cents per hour, it is reported.

METHODISTS CONDEMN CAROLINA BOXING LAW

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 16 (Special)—The western North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now in session at Greensboro, has launched an attack on an act passed by the North Carolina Legislature, in special session, in August, which allows boxing matches and is regarded by many as a first step toward the legalising of prize fighting in this State.

The resolution passed by the conference strongly condemns this law and asks for its repeal. Similar action is expected by the general sessions of the other Protestant bodies of the State which meet later this fall. The present law is declared to have been slipped through the Legislature without debate and without notice to the State. Consequently, the people had no chance to launch any sort of concerted opposition to it. Those opposed to letting down the bars will make a vigorous fight at the regular session in January.

SIR RICHARD SQUIRES DISCHARGED FROM BAIL

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 16—The Newfoundland supreme court today ordered that Sir Richard Squires, former premier of the colony, be discharged from bail, granting the petition presented by counsel for the former premier after a grand jury had found no bill in his case. Sir Richard had been charged with larceny from the public treasury as the result of an investigation of Newfoundland governmental affairs made early this year by a royal commission.

The court in rendering its decision remarked that the rejection of an indictment by a grand jury substantially releases the accused. It added, however, that the power of the Crown to present a new indictment to the next grand jury was not affected by today's ruling.

DUTCH TO RECLAIM BIESBOSCH REGION

THE HAGUE, Oct. 16 — Besides draining the Zuyder Zee, the Dutch are preparing to undertake another great land reclamation project—conversion of the Biesbosch district into arable land.

The Biesbosch (reed forest) is a labyrinth of small watercourses. For the reclamation of the first section of 2500 acres the Government has promised a subsidy. The scheme is expected to help in relieving unemployment.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

PARIS, Oct. 16—The cordial relations existing between the United States and Mexico were emphasized today by the Mexican president-elect, General Plutarco Elias Calles, in speaking at a luncheon at the American Club. "The evidence of my personal admiration for the people north of the Rio Grande," he said, "may be found in the fact that the chief aim of the new Mexican Administration will be to obtain for Mexicans economic and social conditions such as the people of the United States enjoy."

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

J. H. Compton, San Antonio, Texas.
H. W. Hoyt, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. A. J. Brown, Malden.
Frank Smith, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Frank Smith, Oakland, Calif.
Miss E. P. McCarlioch, Boston, Mass.
Charles E. Krebs, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. David Speer, Fort Smith, Ark.
Mrs. Eddison, London, England.
Colin R. Eddison, London, England.
Mrs. J. H. Mount and son, Connersville, Ind.
Mrs. E. C. Payne, Evansville, Ind.
Mrs. Neil Burgess, Melrose, Mass.
Helen C. Heath, Brookline, Mass.
Clara F. Sykes, Boston, Mass.
Madeline E. Williams, Boston, Mass.
Dorothy R. Vail, Worcester, Mass.
Dorothea Benson, Providence, R. I.
Margaret Lovejoy, Melrose, Mass.
Gladys Gaffnery, Fall River, Mass.
Beatrice L. Spinney, Lynn, Mass.
Lois M. Bjornson, Newtonville, Mass.
Miss L. Guthrie, Seattle, Wash.
The Rev. M. Ozaura, Kyoto, Japan.
The Rev. H. Numa, Kyoto, Japan.
Mrs. Leila Flower, London, England.
Miss E. M. Jardine Stuart, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mrs. H. Lunden, Gaylord, Mich.
Mrs. Bertha B. Lotter, Bangor, Me.
Miss Annie L. Bunker, Bangor, Me.
Jessie P. V. Roberts, Newburgh, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith Lunt Smith, Gardiner, Me.
Mrs. Walter Randall Weech, Norfolk, Va.
Sylvia Spencer W. Weech, Norfolk, Va.
John E. Jackson, New York City.
Florence J. Morrow, New York City.

RELIGION ALIVE DESPITE SOVIET WAR ON CHURCH

(Continued from Page 1)

izations of the Communists, so their experience with the Greek Orthodox Church supplies material to support their religious generalizations.

As I have said, the most definite anti-religious propaganda is among the young. The League of Communist Youth—about 800,000 members—and the Young Pioneers, now the Young Leninists—about 600,000 members—are the organizations through which this anti-religious program is carried on. I have attended the meetings of these youths in company with Communist friends. I have seen their anti-religious posters. I have heard them sing the old songs of the church with new and blasphemous words, and yet it was hard to condemn them. If my contacts with religion had been similar to theirs, I would probably have been in full sympathy with them. They attack the priests for their immorality, and generalize about all representatives of religion. They attack the Greek church for its advocacy of submission to the powers of oppression and never take account of the social implications of Christianity, because those implications were carefully suppressed in the church of pre-war Russia. And the priests, too often, preached a gospel exactly similar to that of which they are accused by these Communist youths.

Loyalty to Church

The keystone of the Communistic attack on religion, in fact, is intellectual and based on natural science.

That religion could be, intellectually respectable has never occurred to them. Thus, when last year an American Protestant bishop spoke to a group of students in Moscow University on "The Factors for Human Progress," there was the greatest amazement—an amazement that one hears expressed even now—that a Christian clergyman could speak of "Human Progress."

Incidentally, the professor who invited the bishop to speak lost his job as a consequence for having introduced to his students a type of Christianity which did not correspond to the Communistic picture of religion. The former priests who direct the anti-religious propaganda of the Soviet Government recognize, apparently, that the more intimately the youth of Russia are brought into touch with the true expression of religion the more difficult will be their program for the maintenance of atheism.

Religion, however, is alive in Russia. The Soviets, themselves, I believe, underestimate the religious loyalty of the people. Outside the little room on the wall of the Donskoi Monastery, near Moscow, where the Patriarch Tikhon lives, a large crowd gathers every day to bring—from the far corners of Russia—expressions of loyalty from the Russian people to their religious chieftain. In a Communist meeting in Tiflis, the capital of the Georgian Republic, 203 men arose to say that, after five years of anti-religious propaganda, they still held to their faith in God. I talked with a lawyer who abandoned a lucrative practice to enter the priesthood because "the church needs me in its hour of distress." A young doctor, who had just entered a theological school, told me that "there are plenty of men for medicine—there are too few for the church." Let it be announced, in Moscow, that Tikhon is to speak and the church will be thronged hours before the time of service and the streets leading to it jammed with a multitude awaiting the blessing of the Patriarch.

Solution in Recognition

It is apparent, in Russia, that anti-religion will remain in the ascendency only so long as the governing classes of Russia are able to keep their followers in ignorance of what religion may mean for the country. So long as Russia remains isolated from the world there will be no insistent demand for a modification of the atheistic program. The multiplication of contacts between Russia and the rest of the world will, inevitably, raise embarrasing questions about the truth of the Communistic generalizations concerning religion, exactly as they have already raised questions concerning the truth of Communistic generalizations concerning so-called capitalistic governments. And equal opportunity for religious as for anti-religious propaganda, as guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution, is one of the concessions which western nations are demanding for Soviet recognition. It is apparent in Russia that in religious, as well as political and economic matters, recognition of the Soviet government is, perhaps, the only means whereby the modification of that régime away from Communism can be assured.

NEW ORE FIELD IN ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence)—The discovery of a new red ore field, situated between the big and little Warrior rivers in Walker and Jefferson counties is believed by coal men to have been made. The diamond drillers have brought out an ore core seven feet and three inches thick.

SENATE COMMITTEE LINEUP LIKELY TO AFFECT LEGISLATION

Senator Borah's Rank Gives Him First Choice at Judiciary Committee Chairmanship—Senator Ernst Is Next in Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Judiciary will probably go to William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, as the result of the passing of Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut. If Mr. Borah accepts this chairmanship he will relinquish that of the Committee on Education and Labor, and therefore an interesting situation may ensue in the light of the possible changes in the line-up of these committees, due to the coming election. Certain legislation in the closing months of the sixty-eighth Congress and in the sixty-ninth Congress is likely to have a different aspect in view of these possibilities.

As a conservative of conservatives, Mr. Brandegee was opposed to changes in the Constitution, hence when amendments came before his committee his influence was thrown against further action. Changes in the Revised Statutes of the United States also come before this committee. Under its jurisdiction would come such measures as the Child Labor Amendment, proposed changes in the Prohibition Law increasing the present limit of one-half of 1 per cent in alcoholic content, and other important questions. At the end of the last session of Congress, more than 100 proposed amendments to the Constitution were pending before this committee.

Should Mr. Borah refuse the chairmanship, the next in seniority would be Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, but as he was not allowed to retain the place of chairman of the powerful Interstate Commerce Committee in conjunction with his office as president pro tempore of the Senate, it is a foregone conclusion that he would not be given the chairmanship of the judiciary. The next in line would be Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, whose term expires on March 4 because of his defeat in the primaries. He would not be likely to accept the position for the few remaining months, as that would call for his giving up the important Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which he is now chairman.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, follows Mr. Sterling on the list of the committee. He would be obliged to choose between the acceptance of this chairmanship and that of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which he now holds and because of the fact that his state is almost purely agricultural, it is probable that he would prefer to retain his present place as chairman of that committee. Following him is Richard P. Ernst (R.), Senator from Kentucky, who is now chairman of the Committee on Patents. Therefore, if Mr. Borah refused the chairmanship of judiciary, it is reasonable to assume that Mr. Ernst would take the more important judiciary post.

Turning to the Education and Labor Committee, if the chairmanship is to be left vacant by Mr. Borah, here again Mr. Sterling is in succession, with Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Senator from Colorado, following him. Then comes Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, and James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan. All three, Phipps, Brookhart and Couzens, are up for re-election this fall, which leaves the political prophet to draw his own conclusions on who the chairman of that committee may be.

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PRINCETON HAS FINE MATERIAL

Veterans for Line Positions With Good Sophomores Available for Backfield

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16 (Special)—With a well-balanced line and a fast and shifty backfield, Princeton's eleven is expected to display mid-season form in its game with the Navy Saturday. Coach W. W. Roper has carefully groomed it in the weaknesses revealed in the 0-to-0 game with Lehigh last Saturday, with the hope that this year's team may emulate the untarnished record of the 1922 team, captained by M. P. Dickinson '23, which defeated Harvard, Yale and Chicago in preserving its spotless page on the record books. Princeton determination is a remarkable thing, a quality possessed by all teams which wear the Orange and Black, which enables an apparently weaker team to draw great strength, skill, and scoring ability simply from the fact that it was trained and developed in the shadow of Nassau Hall, and by throwing this determination into every team play, to check a vastly stronger team.

It was this determination which turned back the Lehigh team from the threatened Princeton goal line, just as two years ago it enabled Captain Dickinson's team to come up in the Chicago game from a trailing position in the score by scoring two touchdowns and kicking two goals after touchdown to win out, 21 to 18. The Brown and White team greatly outweighed the Princeton eleven, and in actual play outrushed the Tigers by 195 yards to 105. A very heavy line and a speedy backfield gave the Tigers a hard test for an early season contest, and the experience gained from this game goes far toward compensating Head Coach Roper's men for the abbreviated pre-season training period caused by the Harvard-Yale-Princeton agreement which prohibits scrimmage earlier than two weeks before the first scheduled game.

Good Season Expected

Coach Roper has made no statement as to the probable outcome of the present season, and even the usually all too optimistic undergraduates scarcely actually say it, but there is a general undercurrent upon the campus that Princeton is to enjoy a revival of the gridiron greatness that was hers two years ago. Of last year's team many star players are lost by graduation. K. B. Smith '24, whose drop-kicking won the Yale game two years ago; Capt. A. B. Snively '24, whose forward passing was unequaled throughout the east; Morris Legendre '24, the punter with an accurate eye for the sidelines at the long-yard mark; his team mate, Howell Van Gerbig '24, versatile backfield performer, and Harvey Emery '24, a great lineman, are all lost to Princeton.

Last year's freshman class has contributed unusually good material, especially in the backfield, where J. W. Slagle '27, C. W. Weekes '27, and Joseph Prendergast '27 are all of varsity caliber and, in fact, above the caliber of the Princeton backfield of the past two years in the department of carrying the ball. All three of these men are speedy and shifty, and turn and twist and roll off their would-be tacklers with remarkable ability. In addition, Slagle is a consistent punter, averaging more than 40 yards, and is practically sure on a drop kick on the try for point after touchdown play. R. M. Gibson '26 is a veteran defensive back of one year of varsity experience who can carry the ball effectively when a few yards are needed through the line. C. W. Caldwell '25 played in the center of the line last year because of the scarcity of pivot men on the Tiger squad. Two years ago he was considered one of the surest defensive backs in the east, and this year Coach Roper has again shifted him to the backfield where he now has as his running mates on the first eleven, Gibson, Weekes and Slagle. The phrase of "Slagle to Caldwell" is frequently expressive of long gains by forward passes, Caldwell and Slagle working together in machinelike fashion in the aerial department of the game.

Veterans for the Line

In the line, Coach Roper has a wealth of veterans from which to pick his varsity eleven. W. H. Forrest '26, who starred on his freshman eleven two years ago, did not play last year, but this year is performing in fair style in the pivot position. E. L. McMillan '26, who played football in one of the Pittsburgh high schools before matriculating at Princeton, a heavy, fast player, is contesting earnestly for the center position with Forrest, while E. C. Bartlett '27 is now being given a chance to show what he can do in that position.

The guard positions are giving Coach Roper a great deal of trouble, not because of paucity of players, but because of plenitude, four men of varsity caliber being practically on a par in guard play. A. F. Howard '25, and R. G. Hills '25, and J. D. Davis '27, together with Forrest form the quartet which amply cares for the guard problem. Howard has had a bit the worse of the struggle until Saturday's game with Lehigh, when his play stood out over all the linemen and practically secured his permanent position for him.

Hills, Olympic weight star, is a big, strong man. C. F. Gates '26 and R. W. Beattie '25 have had the regular call for the tackle positions, but Richard Baldwin '27 is being tried at Gates' place, while T. J. Rogengarten '27 is a reserve player called upon very frequently. Capt. E. C. Stout '25 takes care of the right end of the line in style which sets a fine example for his team mates. S. M. Tillson '25 is at present regular left end, and despite his rather short stature is the best receiver of forward passes on the team. T. W. Drews '25 and S. J. Legendre '25, the latter the brother of Morris Legendre '24, are the reserve ends.

Using "Huddle" System

Coach Roper has departed this year from conservative football methods and the type of football seen in Palmer Stadium this season is most modern. The "huddle" system of giving signals, more commonly known as silent signals, has been adopted. In this style of play, the entire team groups in a circle behind the line of scrimmage while Captain Stout gives the play. The men then run to their positions, the ball is snapped, and the play executed, without the tiresome recital of signals and the repetition because of the failure of some player correctly to understand them the first time. Careful tests have been made of the speed of this huddle method as compared with the old style called signals, and in the opinion of the coach the huddle system is equally speedy of execution and more satisfactory.

Reserve material in abundance removes any chance of failure because of poor work on the part of one of the regulars. In addition to the men named above, in the backfield the Tigers have R. B. Dinsmore '25, E. O. Goldstein '26, T. S. Dignan '26, S. E. Ewing '27, and T. R. Williams '26, all speedy and elusive men. In another year any one of these men would have been an outstanding star on a Princeton eleven, but the wealth of material places them on the reserve list. Williams broke into the Harvard game last fall and got loose for a 20-yard run at a crucial point in the game, his twisting style of running proving very efficient. Goldstein, a rather stocky and not too tall back, is startling in his ability to gain ground through apparently microscopic holes in the opposing team's forward wall.

R. T. Shackleford '25, and E. E. Alexander '27 form the end reserve, with J. H. Crago '26 a reserve guard.

With a wealth of material of such high caliber and with a coaching staff of proven ability, the unspoken ambitions of the Tigers' supporters is not to be wondered at. In rolling up a 40-to-6 score against Amherst, the team showed great potential offensive strength. In holding the heavier Lehigh team to no score, Coach Roper's men proved that they form a great defensive machine.

MUNRO TO HEAD NEW HOCKEY CLUB

Won't Turn "Pro"—Calder In for Five Years—Victorias to Change

MONTREAL, Oct. 16—Efforts to obtain Duncan Munro, captain of the Granite hockey team, Olympic champions, to play professional hockey so far have failed. Chances of doing so now, for another year at least, seem very slight since he is already heading a movement for reorganizing the former members of the Granites under a new name.

Munro is reported to have held conferences with both the new Montreal Arena Hockey Club and Arthur Ross. Montreal Arena Club wanted him for its new professional team as did Ross, who is manager of the Boston team.

It has been announced that Frank Calder has been re-engaged as president of the National Hockey League by the four original clubs in the organization for a five-year term.

The Victoria Hockey Club, amateur team in the Eastern Canada League, passed a resolution at a recent meeting to make the Mount Royal Arena owners an offer to release them from their contract as they desire to play in the new enclosure. The members were unanimous in voting to withdraw from the league unless arrangements are made so that they may play their home matches in the new rink.

SIDELINES

INTEREST in this year's Kansas-State Kansas game is heightened by the fact that the last two annual battles between the two big state colleges have ended in a draw. Last year neither team scored, and the year before last the result was a 7-to-7 tie. They meet in the Aggie Memorial Stadium Saturday, and probably the largest crowd of followers of the gridiron sport ever assembled to see the annual contest will be in the seating decks of two wings of the concrete stadium and the temporary bleachers. The athletic department is making preparations to seat 17,000 persons.

Just when everybody expected that Coach A. A. Stagg at University of Chicago, having lost his star fullbacks, W. L. Zorn and J. W. Thomas, would abandon the line-smashing strategy on which he concentrated them successfully for three years, Stagg developed another backfield of similar and possibly greater power. Last Saturday Brown came apparently expecting Chicago to play an open game with lots of forward passing. Stagg surprised them as he did Princeton two years ago by ripping their line to shreds, trying few end runs and only three forward passes, all of which were short and successful.

Coach J. B. Hawley has shifted A. J. Oberlander '26 from tackle to the Dartmouth backfield this fall with marked success.

Before the Brown game followers of Chicago were shaking their heads. "It looks as though Stagg didn't have a player on his team this year," was a common remark. After the Brown game the remark was turned: "It looks as though Stagg is over-supplied with powerful backfield players this year. They all made big gains."

There should be a great battle of centers at New York Saturday, when Capt. Adam Walsh of Notre Dame faces Capt. E. W. Garbisch of West Point. They had a great battle last year, with the Army star slightly the better. Captain Garbisch will have another great battle with a rival captain this fall when he faces Capt. W. M. Lovejoy of Yale in the Yale Bowl.

Chicago's interference in line smashing plays against Brown and the manner in which the ball carriers stayed with interferers until they had a real chance to get away was the best strategy seen at Stagg Field in years.

Coach T. A. D. Jones is still experimenting with the Yale varsity line. Yesterday R. H. Wortham Jr., from last year's championship freshman eleven, was placed at right guard in place of R. J. Eckhart '25S. R. D. Root '26 appears to have on a tackle position away from Benjamin Butterworth '26, as he is faster and steadier than the veteran.

Rutgers is busy preparing to give Cornell its second defeat of the season Saturday. G. F. Sanford, former Rutgers coach, has been helping Coach Jack Wallace during the current week.

This year's West Virginia team is not as heavy as last year's, but it is said to be faster and in every respect just as strong.

Saturday will be a big day in the history of Bucknell University football, as the formal dedication and opening of the recently constructed $500,000 stadium will precede the football game between Bucknell and Lafayette.

If W. H. Abbott '26, the 187-pound quarterback at University of Chicago, is started instead of R. E. Curley '26, the 145-pounder, this Saturday, Indiana University may expect another plunging game such as turned Brown University back, 19 to 7, last week. When Coach A. A. Stagg plans such tactics, he uses his heavy quarterback not only to run interference, but also to hit the line. At the open game he employs the smaller pilot, whose nimble feet and flashy wits keep the opposition guessing.

Usually a team that prefers to plunge for the fourth down rather than kick is considered foolhardy. It proved to be the best strategy for University of Chicago against Brown University. Maroon kicking, especially in the first half, was so poor that they gained practically nothing, and once had a kick blocked that resulted in a Brown touchdown later. On the other hand, when they plunged for the fourth down on five different occasions they were successful.

Moving the kick-off to the 50-yard line is resulting in most of the kick-offs going over the goal line for touchbacks. This is eliminating much of the spectacular work of running them back.

When the University of Michigan meets University of Illinois Saturday, unless the result is a tie score, one of the contenders will take its first gridiron defeat in a number of games. The last time Michigan lost a game was in 1921, while Illinois' last defeat was in 1922.

Coach E. N. Robinson is trying to bolster up his ends and has shifted T. K. Ferry '25 and H. M. Pflugl '26 from the backfield to the wing positions.

Columbia University undergraduates are giving Coach P. D. Haughton great backing in his efforts to put the Blue and White back among the gridiron leaders. Yesterday 2000 turned out to cheer the team in practice and the famous coach was cheered for 10 minutes when introduced as the leading speaker. The team meets the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Saturday, and Coach Haughton said: "We do not look on football as a game. It is war, a battle. We declared war on Penn when the schedule was made up and we have been preparing for it ever since. Last year we had only three weeks in which to prepare for the game. For Saturday's we have been preparing a year and three weeks, and I know that the difference in the time will be shown in the result. We are going to Philadelphia to fight, and we want the student body at the game not only to support the team but to see it win."

ATHLETICS BUY STAR PITCHER

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16—R. M. Groves, the Baltimore International League Club's pitching star, was sold to the Philadelphia American League Club today, it was announced by Manager J. C. Dunn of the Orioles.

French Tennis Ranking, Nov. 1

France Expects Soon to Claim a Player Ranked Among World's First Five

PARIS, France, Oct. 16—For the first time in the history of lawn tennis, France expects to be able to claim during the coming season a player ranked among the first five in the world.

J. R. La Coste is not only the unanimous choice of the sporting writers for the position of ranking No. 1 player of France for the year 1924, but the scribes all agree that he should come immediately after W. T. Tilden 2d, Vincent Richards and W. M. Johnston of the United States and J. O. Anderson of Australia in the world's tennis ranking.

The French tennis federation will announce its rankings about Nov. 1, and is expected to place La Coste first, Jean Borotra second, and Henri Cochet third. This will break the triple tie which has existed in France during the present year, Borotra, Cochet and La Coste having been placed even in the 1923 ranking as No. 1 players.

Tennis has made great strides in France since the armistice. Recently, in a tournament organized on the courts of the Racing Club of France and open to all, 750 youngsters of both sexes entered.

PURPLE HAS BEST SQUAD IN YEARS

Possibilities Are More Encouraging Than Has Been the Case for Three Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 16—With a team composed largely of capable sophomores, reinforced by more sophomores, Northwestern University appears to be developing the best football eleven for the Intercollegiate Conference race it has displayed in many years. "While we have yet to show definite accomplishments," said Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "I think that our possibilities are much more encouraging than at any time during my three years here."

Coach Thistlethwaite points out that his team as a whole will average 180 pounds in weight, approximately the same as last year. The players, however, are showing much greater activity and are reacting quickly to emergencies.

"Our backs are breaking away because we are getting better interference," continued the coach. "For the first time I have succeeded in training my linemen to go through and take out the secondary defense. Then when a back does get going his run amounts to something. My teams at Oak Park High School were noted for taking out the defensive backfield, but I have never before been able to get Northwestern players to do it."

Stresses Punt Formation

Coach Thistlethwaite is a strong believer in the punt formation for running plays of every variety. This year his team got this formation going nicely in its first game. It was instructed to use no other, and it stuck to it even on the edge of the goal line where conservative tactics would dictate a shorter formation. The Purple success with it, even for the final touchdown drive at short range, proved its general adaptability, in Coach Thistlethwaite's estimation.

"This is the triple-threat formation—run, pass or kick—and we make good use of it because we have several backfielders specially adapted for it," he said. "We have some fast runners and accurate passers—we completed seven of nine passes thrown in the first game—but we can take a lot of improvement in the kicking department."

Coach Thistlethwaite is carrying 41 men on his squad. There are only eight letter-men in the lot. Two of these, Capt. R. H. Wienecke '24, fullback, and D. A. Kelly '26, guard, have won two "N"s. The other letter men are T. G. Lowry '26, center; F. E. Matthews '26, end; A. W. Graham '25, halfback; R. G. Bouschor '25, end; W. H. Seidel '26, end, and Fred DeStefano '26, fullback.

In the triple-threat game, Coach Thistlethwaite expects a lot of his two leading halfbacks, H. A. White '27 and R. C. Baker '27. Both are fast and can run or pass. Baker is the more valuable as he also can kick. He scored a field goal in the first game, as well as kicked points after touchdowns. Captain Weinecke at fullback also is versatile, although his punting needs improvement. He stands too close to the line of scrimmage on some occasions, and as a result his kicks are hurried.

Graham and F. A. Shumacker '27 make a reliable pair of alternates, Shumacker because of power, having an edge over Graham, who is short and light, though sturdy. At fullback DeStefano is powerful, but not as fast and shifty as might be desired. Bernard Froelich '27 is a valuable alternate.

Three nimble-witted quarterbacks keep the Purple strategy well-varied. W. F. Christman '26, baseball captain and basketball star, appears to be the best of these, although he is only medium in weight. J. W. Solheim '27 sometimes wins preference over him, while J. L. Walters '27 is another close competitor for the honor.

With the exception of a right guard, all the positions in the line seem to be definitely assigned. Herman Cohen '27 is a strong candidate for the post, but as he is not in dependable condition he may be replaced by any of several close rivals. These are C. W. Parsons '27, Kenneth Townsend '26, and Clarence Simon '27. Left guard is a fixture with the veteran and powerful Kelly.

New Promising Tackle

Discovery of a capable new tackle was made in the first game of the season. He is O. E. Siebenmann '27. The left tackle had been assigned to the heavy F. T. Bruce '27, but he failed to show the desired activity and was replaced by Siebenmann. The latter had been slow developing and was regarded as too light for the position. He displayed so much activity and grit, however, taking out defensive backs on the attack, that he is practically sure of preferment. The other tackle lies between R. W. Johnson '26, J. S. Ford '27 and W. L. Patrick '27. The latter, who was captain of the freshman team a year ago, will be favored when he returns to top condition.

At center, the Purple followers believe they have one of the best performers in the conference in Lowry. He is a good passer, and capable in both offensive and defensive scrimmage. A. K. McKean '27 makes a promising understudy.

Matthews is showing development at end. He is a powerful, and fast player, but lacks experience at the post. He played guard last year, and while he gets fooled once in a while on the end, he is expected to improve rapidly. Other regulars are Seidel, an experienced pass catcher, but light for defensive work; John Leimert '27, Ellis Hovick '27, and W. B. Kielhage '27.

WASHINGTON TO FACE MONTANA

Oregon A. C. Game Will Also Tax the Football Team to Its Utmost

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—With the first two games of their schedule safely placed on the list of victories, the University of Washington football players, under the rigorous command of Coach E. W. Bagshaw, are turning their attention to the approaching games scheduled for this month.

These games are expected to tax the Washington machine to its utmost if they are to be won; the University of Montana game here Oct. 18, and the Oregon Agricultural College contest coming on Oct. 25 in the local stadium.

The Montana team has not yet played a game in the Pacific Northwest Conference, and remains an unknown quantity. The Grizzlies are said to be fast and clever and the team is composed chiefly of the 1923 freshman team which went through 12 straight games without once being scored on.

O. A. C. Game Will Be a Tussle

The O. A. C. game will be a tussle beyond a doubt. Since the first of the season the Oregonians have shown strength many times greater than was expected. Coach P. J. Schissler has apparently taught his charges the Notre Dame shift in short order and when this squad meets Washington both teams will be at top condition and will battle hard to stay in the running.

The Huskies' brilliant defeat of Willamette University here last Saturday was something of a surprise, considering that the Willamette squad held the big University of Oregon team to a scoreless tie the previous week. The victory boosted Washington's stock a whole lot, although Coach Bagshaw was not completely satisfied. For one thing the Husky passing attack, in which the players had been drilled for a week, failed miserably. From the point of view of consistency, they completed some beautiful passes—about once out of every four attempts.

Lacks Variety

Then, too, the Washington machine seemed to lack in variety of plays. Tackle buck from punt formation, and a much-used end run, was apparently their total stock in trade for the little Oregon team. Certainly more and finer plays will have to be developed if Montana and O. A. C. are to be successfully met.

The work of V. M. Hanley '25, and G. S. Wilson '26, halfbacks, was pleasing and they are continuing in excellent form during practice. Hanley is an exceptional open-field runner and is developing into a star. Wilson is known all along the Pacific coast as an all-round player.

E. L. Tesreau '26, fullback, after a week's absence returned to the team and is showing his old-time form. With Tesreau in the backfield the Washington team is much stronger. George Guttormsen '25, quarterback, has returned to active practice.

The battle in the Husky camp is for the tackle positions just now. Walden Erickson '26, has displaced R. A. Petrie '25, big regular who was considered one of the best tackles on the coast last year. Petrie has every conceivable advantage except that he is failing to "stop the plays" on defense, so Bagshaw is trying the new man.

Oarsmen Out For Practice

Washington's 1926 crew hopes, named the '25 freshman crew, turned out for the first time here recently for fall practice. More than 100 first-year students were on hand, a large turnout for the Washington institution. While it is difficult to tell much about the prospective crew, there is one thing certain: Coach Callow has a great number of big, rangy men who, theoretically at least, should make good oarsmen.

The varsity training will start within the next few weeks. Current reports have it that all the American champion crew members who were not graduated will return. They are: A. M. Ulbrickson '26 of Seattle, stroke; H. J. Dutton '25 of Seattle, bow; R. H. Sanford '26 of Seattle, No. 3; Hal Condon '25 of Seattle, No. 5; Dow Walling '25 of Bellingham, No. 6; Capt. Max Luft '25 of Bremerton, Wash., No. 4.

FIELD HOCKEY SEASON STARTED

Free Booters and Motley Teams Off to Fine Opening

BOSTON FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts
Free Booters	1	0	1
Motley	1	0	1
Graduates	0	1	0
Lexington	0	1	0

LEXINGTON, Oct. 16 (Special)—The Boston Field Hockey Association has launched its 1924 season. Like last fall, there are four clubs in the circuit. They are the Lexington Field Hockey Club, which by winning the association championship the past three years has come into permanent possession of the Page loving cup, offered to the club winning it the most times in five years; the Free Booters, the Graduates and the Motley Field Hockey Club.

The opening games were played last Saturday at the May School grounds in Brookline. The Motleys triumphed over the Lexington club, 5 goals to 1, and the Free Booters beat the Graduates, 4 to 1. The association schedule includes six games, with each club meeting the other three once during the season.

Mrs. C. G. Loring of Boston will serve as president of the Boston Field Hockey Association for another season, but the other officers, who are new, follow: Secretary, Miss Bessie Rudd of Cambridge, and treasurer, Miss Helen Whittemore of Milton Academy.

As during the past two years, this city is to be represented with an All-Boston eleven, to take part in the inter-city tournament for the United States field hockey title. This year, for the first time, the tournament will be held in New York, at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, at Rye. The last two years Philadelphia, Pa., has been the scene of the inter-city. The tournament will take place during Thanksgiving week, and will cover several days, possibly starting on the holiday and continuing through Friday and Saturday.

The selection committee appointed to pick the All-Boston team, which is to be chosen from the members of the four clubs making up the Boston association, will watch the contests during the league series, and then will choose two teams at the tryouts on Saturday, Nov. 1. From these two outfits the All-Boston eleven will be selected, after several practice tryout contests.

Miss Agnes Viano of Lexington is captain of the Lexington Club; Mrs. William Whitman of Boston is leader of the Free Booters, Miss Barbara Goff of Melrose is captain of the Graduates' eleven, and Miss Helen Sherman of Allston is captain of the Motley team.

Soccer Popular With Yale Men

Largest Squad in Years Has Turned Out for the Sport This Fall

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16 (Special)—That soccer football is becoming increasingly popular at Yale University is attested to by the fact that the largest squad in years has reported for the sport this fall. One of the principal causes for its holding such a secondary position among the minor sports has been the conflict of its schedule with the important games on the football calendar. This has been remedied by playing the soccer contests earlier than the gridiron matches.

With a team composed for the main part of veteran players, the possibilities for a championship twelve are particularly bright. In addition to a vast array of experienced material, Head Coach F. M. Touchton has the undefeated freshman combination of last fall from which to draw. Although Capt. G. D. Fisher '24 is the only man lost by graduation from last year's team, which placed second in the Intercollegiate Soccer League, ineligibility for scholastic reasons has as usual taken its toll. Perhaps three of the most valuable men on the squad have been lost in this way, but fortunately enough there is reliable reserve material available. It will be a difficult task to replace Captain-elect J. B. Hodges '26 and A. C. Millikan '26, but the greatest setback is the loss of Archibald Douglas Jr. '26, who last year won a position on the mythical all-American soccer selection at goal by his scintillating play. A. C. Thomas '27, who had been counted on to fill the position of left outside wing, has also fallen by the wayside because of his standings.

Weak Spots Revealed

In the second game of the season the playing was ragged in spots, no doubt due to lack of practice. Great stress has been laid on the teaching of the fundamentals and the necessity of teamwork above individual starring and these two things are expected to bring the blue aggregation the intercollegiate championship. The game with the International Y. M. C. A. College of Springfield last Saturday resulted in a 2-to-1 victory for the New Haven institution, but more important than this it revealed the weaknesses, which the coaches will attempt to eliminate before the encounter with Dartmouth College Saturday.

On Oct. 25 Cornell University will be played and University of Pennsylvania, the only conqueror of the Blue last year, will come here Nov. 8. The first of the "Big Three" games is scheduled for Nov. 15 with Princeton University on the latter's grounds. The following Saturday will see Harvard University here. A game will be scheduled for Thanksgiving in the Bowl, if a strong opponent can be secured. The final collegiate contest is with Haverford College at Haverford, Nov. 29. The season will be concluded with a trip to Englewood, N. J., for a contest with the Englewood Athletic Club on Dec. 6.

In an attempt to solve the goal guard problem S. S. Terry Jr. '26 has been shifted from a field position to this assignment. The right and left fullback stations are being held down by Howard Barnes '25 and M. C. Henderson '25, both veterans of two years. To date J. G. Hand '26 has been playing halfback with Kennedy Creevey '26 at center halfback, and F. A. Gibbs '25 at left halfback. In the absence of Captain-Elect Hodges, B. B. Gilman '25, has been the field leader. Gilman is considered the cleverest player on the squad with his feet and for the past two years has starred at outside right forward.

Chinese at Inside Right

A. I. Wyzga '25, the only Chinese member of the team, as well as the lightest player out for soccer, is sure of the inside right forward place. Center forward, a position requiring great stamina and kicking skill, will be capably taken care of by R. W. Bullock '26, who has played much soccer on English preparatory teams. Hiram Bingham Jr. '25 and H. L. Lamberti '26, both seasoned players, will play inside left and outside left forwards, respectively. The most prominent substitutes are A. S. Thatcher '27; S. V. Banji '25; F. A. Wallace Jr. '26; R. P. Henry Jr. '24; H. L. Zantzinger '26; J. A. Herman '26; J. A. MacLean Jr. '27, and W. F. Preston '26.

A freshman squad of about 40 men is daily working out under Charles Harding, an old soccer star. The freshman team looks exceptionally strong this year, if the close scrimmages with the varsity may be taken as a criterion. Walter Lehman, a soccer player from Switzerland, who is in New Haven, is aiding Coach Touchton in conditioning the men and in teaching them the finer points of the game.

HOPPE WAY AHEAD OF FORMER CHAMPION

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—W. F. Hoppe, world's 18.2 balkline billiard champion, leads Alfredo De Oro, former three-cushion champion, 300 to 191, going into the seventh and eighth blocks of their 600-point three-cushion match. Play today starts in the Hoppe Academy.

Hoppe has defeated De Oro six straight blocks, winning two yesterday, 50 to 32 in 47 innings and 50 to 41 in 45 innings. Hoppe's high was 5 and De Oro made one of 7.

GIANTS EVEN SERIES

QUEBEC, Oct. 16—After delaying sailing three hours in order to finish the final game of their series in Canada, the Chicago White Sox and New York Giants baseball teams are today on the Mont Royal, bound for Liverpool, where they will begin their European exhibition tour. The fourth and final game which was played here, yesterday, resulted in the Giants winning, 6 to 2, and evening the series with their rivals. The crowds attending were very small in comparison to the first three games, only 200 spectators being on hand to witness the closing contest. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	6	13	1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Nehf, Bentley and Henline; Forman, Lawrence and Picinich, Ruel.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	102	88	.537
San Francisco	101	90	.529
Los Angeles	100	90	.526
Oakland	100	92	.521
Salt Lake City	98	94	.510
Vernon	95	96	.497
Portland	87	102	.460
Sacramento	81	110	.424

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Seattle 7, Portland 6.
Seattle 10, Portland 6.
Vernon 4, Los Angeles 2.
Sacramento 11, Salt Lake City 7.
Oakland at San Francisco (rain).

A. A. U. CONVENTION

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Important athletic legislation, action upon an unusual list of track and swimming records and election of officers are among the outstanding items on the calendar for the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, to be held Nov. 16, 17 and 18 at Atlantic City. Delegates from all parts of the country are expected to attend.

HOPPE NAMES CONDITIONS

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—W. F. Hoppe, world's 18.2 balkline billiard champion, will accept the challenge of Jacob Schaefer to a special balkline match upon conditions. These are that they play two blocks of 2000 points each instead of one of 4000 as Schaefer proposed, and that the match take place during the last two weeks of November. Hoppe is willing to go to the coast for the test.

Leads Strong Missouri Valley Eleven



Edwin Weir '26, Captain University of Nebraska Football Team.

Seven Games Were Needed for Record

Gross Receipts for World Series Surpassed 1923 Because More Games Were Played

If the world series of 1924 had not gone the full limit of seven games the new record of $1,093,104 for gross receipts in a World Series would not have been made this year. Last year, the first million dollar series in the history of baseball went six games, and yet this year, the gate receipts were only $33,289 more.

The increase from year to year in the financial profits in major league baseball therefore is not especially due to increased interest in the game but more to the increase in the seating capacity of the parks. Last year the New York Yankees and the New York Giants were the contestants, the former with a park having a seating capacity of approximately 65,000 while the latter's park held 45,000 people. The Washington Senators' Park seats only 27,000, or a little over one-half the seating capacity of the Yankee Stadium. The interest in the Washington and Giant series was much more than a Giant and Yankee series and yet the latter series would have nearly reached the $1,500,000 mark had it gone seven games.

Due to the increased interest in baseball when the Senators were running against the Yankees for first place in the league, temporary stands were built in Washington to accommodate the huge crowds attending the games. These stands came into very good use when Washington won the pennant and entered the World Series. Interest in Washington has been stirred to such a great extent it is doubtful if these stands will be removed. Washington had never won a pennant before and its park was inadequate to take care of the crowds which wanted to attend. Thousands had their requests for tickets returned with a formal refusal due to a sell-out. These temporary stands, too, were the biggest reason for the large number of home runs being made in the series for three of them landed in these stands which under ordinary circumstances would have hit in the open field and gone for not more than two bases. This series, perhaps more than any other, accentuates the necessity for larger baseball parks.

The gross receipts and players' share for all world series follows:

Year	Gross receipts	Players' share
1903	$50,000.00	....
1905	68,435.00	$27,394.20
1906	106,550.00	33,401.70
1907	101,728.50	54,933.39
1908	94,975.50	46,114.92
1909	188,302.50	66,924.90
1910	173,980.00	79,071.93
1911	342,164.50	127,910.61
1912	490,449.00	147,572.28
1913	325,980.50	135,164.16
1914	225,739.00	121,898.94
1915	320,361.50	144,899.55
1916	385,590.50	162,927.45
1917	425,878.00	152,888.58
1918	179,619.00	69,527.70
1919	722,414.00	260,349.66
1920	564,800.00	161,162.06
1921	900,233.00	292,522.23
1922	605,475.00	247,309.71
1923	1,063,815.00	362,783.04
1924	1,093,104.00	331,107.84

CAIRN AT PORT DOVER HONORS EXPLORERS

SIMCOE, Ont., Oct. 5 (Special Correspondence)—A cairn has been erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada at Port Dover. It marks the spot where Dollier and Gallinee, with seven other Frenchmen, the first known to have ascended the Great Lakes, wintered in 1669-70. Traces of the earthworks built by the travelers in the seventeenth century are fairly well preserved in the vicinity of the cairn.

BLUE JACKET WINS AGAIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—For the second successive year Commodore J. B. Ford's Victory Class sloop Blue Jacket has won the championship of Long Island Sound in her class. Blue Jacket, which was sailed during the season by Drake Sparkman, earned a percentage of .801, with T. S. Clark's Black Jack in second place with a percentage of .720, and D. H. Cowl's N. A. R. third for the season with .664.

HARVARD FRESHMEN LOSE

Arlington High School defeated the Harvard freshmen yesterday in the opening cross-country meet of the season, 24 to 30, although A. H. O'Neil '28, former Phillips Exeter Academy track captain, won the individual honors for the Crimson. The meet was run over the three-mile freshman course. O'Neil won by about 25 yards in the good early-season time of 15m. 45s.

DARTMOUTH 1928 WINS

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 16—The freshman class won the Dartmouth College interclass track meet yesterday with a score of 55 points, while the sophomores made 37 and the juniors 7. As varsity letter men were ineligible, no seniors competed.

DAY TO COACH WESLEYAN

MIDDLETON, Conn., Oct. 16—W. L. Day of Colchester, Conn., has been appointed coach of the Wesleyan University cross-country team and has a squad of 22 men, who will have their first tryout tomorrow. Day is a former Wesleyan distance man.

COLUMBIA CROSS-COUNTRY

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Columbia's cross-country runners will center their campaign this fall in a quadrangular meet with Dartmouth, Pennsylvania and Cornell, Nov. 1 and in the intercollegiate championships on Nov. 24, according to the schedule announced yesterday.

PICK-UPS

HARVARD UNIVERSITY fall baseball practice will probably close within a week it is reported unless the present warm weather holds out. The Crimson's most promising pitchers for next year are J. E. Toulmin '25 and Philip Spalding '25.

There is a good chance that the Giants' biggest obstacle next year in the pennant race will be Pittsburgh. This team has a number of young players who showed to good advantage in the 1924 season and it was the only team to take a majority of its games from New York.

In 1920, Cleveland won the American League pennant. The club batting average was .303. Since then the team's general standing in the league has slowly fallen down, second in 1921, fourth in 1923 and sixth in 1924. With the decline in pitching the standing of the club in batting has increased from second in 1920, second in 1921, third in 1922, first in 1923 and first in 1924. If Cleveland can strengthen its pitching staff to some extent in preparation for next year it will be a strong contender for the pennant. It failed to do this last year.

The rumor that U. J. Shocker of the St. Louis Browns may be traded to the New York Yankees may or may not be true, but at least Shocker admits himself that these negotiations have been under way, although the management states that no such trade will take place. Waite Hoyt is the other pitcher said to be involved. It is certain that both these pitchers need a change because neither showed true to form last year with his respective club.

The conference between C. C. Griffith and Walter Johnson of the Washington world champions of 1924 which took place early in the week is perhaps the first move of the management in its campaign of reconstruction for 1925. Johnson, of course, after 18 years of service on the Washington team would be the first to receive consideration in regard to signing a contract. It is evident, however, that Griffith's chances of getting Johnson for 1925 are remote.

When baseball fans in America hear of the great American sport gaining favor in Holland and being played regularly, most of them wonder if the game is played on ice, as the fan connects ice with about every sport played in Holland. It is not true that the players in the Netherlands play baseball on the ice, but it is interesting and true that the game has been played in this fashion. The first record of a game being played with skates on was made in 1861 between the Charter Oaks Club of Brooklyn and the Atlantics Club of the same city. The game was played on Pallys Pond, Brooklyn, which was then a part of what is known now as Prospect Park, and was accomplished with great success.

MRS. DOUGLAS TO LEAD WOMEN'S G. A.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 16—Mrs. J. W. Douglas of Barrington Hills Country Club, Barrington, Ill., has been nominated president of the Women's Western Golf Association, to succeed Mrs. F. H. Ball of the Oak Park Country Club, it is announced here by Mrs. Robert Cutting, secretary of the association. Mrs. Ball has served two terms.

Other nominations for the election, which will be held Oct. 30 here, are Mrs. B. C. Hardenbrook of Skokie Country Club, first vice-president; Mrs. Cutting, second vice-president, and Mrs. Paul Walker of Exmoor Country Club, secretary. Prizes won during the year will be awarded at a luncheon preceding the annual meeting.

MISSOURI VALLEY SCORES

NEBRASKA		IOWA STATE	
13-Iowa State	23	23-Nebraska	13
6-Illinois	9	0-Wisconsin	17
7-Oklahoma	14	13-Kansas	0
26	46	23	30
OKLAHOMA		MISSOURI	
0-Cent. Teach.	2	3-Chicago	0
14-Nebraska	7	14-Miss. Wes.	0
14	9	17	0
WASHINGTON		KANSAS	
7-Drury	0	0-Okla. A. & M.	3
0-Grinnell	14	0-Iowa State	13
7	14	0	16
KANSAS STATE		GRINNELL	
23-Washburn	0	7-Cornell Col.	20
19-Emporia	7	14-Washington	0
42	7	21	20
DRAKE		COE	
33-Utah	14	3-Columbia	7
19-Knox	10	7-Wisconsin	7
52	24	10	14

PRINCETON ELECTS LIVINGOOD

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16—J. J. Livingood '25 of Cincinnati, O., has been elected captain of the Princeton University 150-pound crew for the 1924-25 season, it was announced here yesterday by the Princeton Board of Athletic Control. He is now stroking the lightweights.

NEBRASKA HOST TO COLGATE MEN

Three Football Games Thi Week-End Have Bearing on "M. V." Crown

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 16—By Saturday night every member of the Missouri Valley Conference will have participated in at least one battle in th championship football race. Followers of the various contenders expect to get a definite line on comparative strength as a result. Interest i the week-end, attracted by the thre strictly Conference engagements, i heightened by an intersectional invasion of University of Nebraska by Colgate University of Hamilton, N. Y which last year had a successful season in the east.

Struggles with a bearing on th "M. V." crown take University of Kansas to Manhattan to meet Kansa State Agricultural College, with th latter a favorite; University of Missouri to Iowa State College at Ame with expectations of a close contes and Grinnell College, encouraged b one Conference victory, to Des Moine to tackle Drake University. University of Oklahoma, with a Valley vic tory counted, practices with its fresh men.

Nebraska's task is made difficult b its 14-to-7 defeat at the hands o Oklahoma last week, while Colgat was organizing its attack with a 4 to-0 win over Clarkson College. Th Scarlet and Cream apparently stak everything on the University of Illino game the Saturday previous and ha nothing left. The Sooners romped over them. They were outclassed every department of play. Coach T. Dawson probably will build arou the attack that resulted in the so Nebraska touchdown; with B. Bloodgood '25, quarterback, and Jo Rhodes '26 smashing the line until final pass over the goal line to W. Collins '24, end, resulted in the sco If Nebraska's heavy line can welded together again, Colgate shou be given plenty of trouble.

Meets Real Test Saturday

It was inferior field-goal kicki that beat Kansas, 13 to 10, in the Iow State game last week, and unle Kansas State can show a similar a vantage, the struggle is likely to close. The Aggies recorded their se ond victory against an outside elev with the 19-to-6 count against Emporia Normal, and should be ready f a real test Saturday. Capt. H. Burt '25, Kansas fullback, may i prove his field-goal kicking—he tri five against Ames and scored one.

Missouri encounters a threat in t toe of G. T. Roberts '25, Ames hal back, when it invades Iowa Sta Against Kansas, Roberts scored on only two attempts at field goals. O came from the 20-yard line just a mi ute before the end of the game. also made good the after-point. W victories by its veteran team agai University of Chicago, and last we by a score of 15 to 0 over Missou Wesleyan University, Missouri shou be in good offensive shape for Ames test. The nimble quarterbac H. R. Jackson '27, again proved star. The toe of W. A. Coglizer will be relied on to match that Roberts.

The sudden improvement of Gri nell, shown in its 14-to-0 win ov Washington last Saturday, indicat that Drake will have its hands f this week-end. Grinnell's line, w proved strong, may be able to the speedy Drake attacks, and al enable Grinnell backs to gain.

Drake Line Weak

While Drake, which again won b permitted its opponent to score, t count being 19 to 10, is rated mu more powerful in the backfield, it a parently needs attention in the li As long, however, as Capt. S. E. Or baugh '25 and his mates can ke delivering more touchdowns than th rivals, Coach O. M. Solem probab will be satisfied. Orebaugh made t touchdowns last week. C. J. Ever '27, halfback, made the other a kicked the one successful after-poi

Grinnell's attack probably will ag be centered on Capt. G. B. Critche '25 and G. W. Meter '27, who alternat at halfback last week. Critchet kicking, twice placing the ball out bounds on Washington's three-ya line, was the turning point of battle. Grinnell has developed a powe ful line smashing attack that will te the Drake forwards.

This week's practice with the fres men by Oklahoma is in preparation f the invasion of Drake a week fro Saturday. The Sooners surprised t Conference by their reversal of for in defeating Nebraska, after the 2-to loss of the first game of the seas with Central State Normal. A dashi left end was revealed by the Soone in Loyal Woodall '26, who blocked punt and then scampered for a touc down early in the game. Woodall al will be a big cog in the forward pa attack.

SPRADLING LEAVES PURDUE

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 11 (Spec Correspondence)—G. F. Spradling star football, basketball and track m has withdrawn from Purdue Universi Spradling's loss will be keenly noted three branches of sports. Last year was the star halfback on the foot team. He was undoubtedly the f man on the team, and his end runs the main cog in the Old Gold and Bla offensive. As a track man, he was brilliant half-miler, winning first place the Indiana State meet last year. things were expected of him this y on the cinder path. When basketb season starts Spradling will be miss most of all. He was rated as one of t best forwards in the Intercollegiate Co ference, being high individual scorer last year's race.

PENN SPORT CHANGES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 16—T council on athletics of the University Pennsylvania yesterday named S. Hutchinson chairman of the footba committee for the present season. W Fries of Narberth, Pa., was chosen coach of the lacrosse team to succe Edward Powers of Canada. The la team, which was disbanded last ye when the council dropped the sport, w reinstated, "because of the increasi number of colleges that have adopt the sport.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Little Dressmaker Pays a Visit

By RALPH BERGENGREN

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BETSY sat on the floor of the kitchen porch where the sun made it bright and warm, and she had on her medium-weight sweater, which her mother had put away last spring and had now taken out again, and said she thanked goodness there were no moths in it. She had taken out also hats, and coats, and skirts, and a Paisley shawl, and other things that had been put away for the summer, and now they all hung on a line in the back yard.

In the fall and in the spring
Clothes are taken out to air,
Coats and hats and everything,
You can see them everywhere.

When the breeze comes on to blow,
Oh, they make a jolly sight!
Dance and caper in a row,
But the clothespins hold them tight.

Betsy junior lay on her back near Betsy and was sound asleep. That was the way Betsy junior was made. When she was laid down on her back she always closed her beautiful big blue eyes and went to sleep, and when she was picked up again she always opened her beautiful big blue eyes and woke up.

Betsy was dressmaking. She had a piece of plaid cloth, a pair of scissors, some buttons, a needle, a spool of thread, and an old suit of Betsy junior's to serve as a pattern. But it is one thing to have a pattern, and it is quite another thing to make a dress. Betsy had never tried to make a dress before, and she had thought it would be easier than it was.

"Oh dear! O dear!" said Betsy, speaking out loud to herself, "I thought anybody could make a dress."

"Good morning, M'am," said a voice. "Did I hear you say something about making a dress?"

Betsy looked up, and was not surprised to see that the Funny Man was looking down at her. But she was quite interested to see what he had on. For he had passed the clothesline, and he had on one of Betsy's mother's winter hats, and her mother's Paisley shawl that had belonged to Betsy's grandmother. And so anybody could have seen at once that he was pretending to be a lady.

"I'm trying to make a dress for my child," said Betsy. "And I don't know how you make the sleeves."

"I don't wonder at that," said the Funny Man. "Sleeves are very hard to do. I'm a dressmaker myself, M'am. I'm one of those little dressmakers who come and visit the family and make the dresses for everybody. Yes, M'am. Sleeves are a great nuisance to make, M'am."

"Then perhaps you'll stop a minute and help me," said Betsy.

"That's my business, M'am," said the Funny Man.

From house to house
I make my way
And sew and sew
And sew all day.

I sew so well,
I sew so neat,
That just to watch
Me is a treat.

I sew so fast,
I sew so strong,
That what I sew
Lasts very long.

So folks who want
Good sewing done
Do well to send
For Mrs. Bun.

And when I come
They sit, you know,
Around all day
To watch me sew.

And when I go
They shed a tear,
And say, "Oh, come
Again next year."

"I suppose people have to pay you to sew for them, Mrs. Bun," said Betsy.

"A pin a week, M'am, with board and lodging," said Mrs. Bun. "And it has to be a perfectly good pin."

"I don't believe I've got work enough to keep you a week," said Betsy, "but I'll pay you a pin to make this dress."

"And a doughnut," said Mrs. Bun. "When I stay a week I get three meals a day, so when I don't stay a week I get a doughnut."

Betsy went into the house and got a doughnut from Cook. Mrs. Bun, the dressmaker, took a good bite of the doughnut, and then Mrs. Bun folded the piece of cloth double and spread it flat on the floor, and took another good bite of doughnut. And then Mrs. Bun picked up Betsy junior, who opened her beautiful big blue eyes and was wide awake at once, but when Mrs. Bun laid Betsy junior down on the cloth, she closed her beautiful big blue eyes and went sound asleep.

"'Tis a dear good child you have, M'am," said Mrs. Bun. "Easy to wake and easy to put to sleep. Now the way I make a dress is to have the person who is going to wear it lie down on the cloth, and then I cut it all around her with my scissors, and that gives me two pieces of cloth of just the right shape. And then I sew them together down the sides, M'am, in my neat way. And then I make a slit in front so that the dress will go over a person's head, with a button to button it. And there you are, M'am."

So Mrs. Bun took another bite of doughnut, and cut out two pieces of cloth the same shape as Betsy junior, only quite a bit larger. And while Mrs. Bun was sewing the two pieces together, Betsy undressed Betsy junior, so she could put the new dress on.

A dress that's done
By Mrs. Bun,

said the Funny Man,

Is not like other clothes.
It looks so well,
It looks so swell,
Where'er the wearer goes,
That every one
Who sees that dress
Says "Mrs. Bun
Made that, I guess."

"Now let's put it on," said Betsy.

Betsy held Betsy junior, and Mrs. Bun put the new dress over Betsy junior's head, and buttoned it with the button she had sewed on. Betsy junior was wide awake and smiled sweetly in her new dress. But Betsy junior was made that way, and even if she hadn't liked her new dress at all she would have smiled just as sweetly, as if she thought it the prettiest dress she had ever had.

"Why, Mrs. Bun!" exclaimed Betsy. "It hasn't got any sleeves!"

"Of course it hasn't," said Mrs. Bun. "It's an evening dress, and evening dresses don't have them."

"I don't think it fits very well," said Betsy.

"Of course it doesn't," said Mrs. Bun. "Dresses that fit very well have quite gone out of fashion, M'am."

"I believe I could have made just as good a dress myself," said Betsy.

"Maybe you could," said Mrs. Bun, finishing the last of her doughnut. "But don't you forget, M'am, that you owe me one perfectly good pin."

The Bird Pool

ERNEST and Seeley looked at the thing as Grandpa and Daddy were measuring it, and wondered what in the world it could be.

"It looks like Mudder's cooky tin, only lots bigger," said Seeley.

"Looks more like the big pans they used to boil sirup in 'back east,' only it is lots smaller," added Ernest. "I do wish we knew. Daddy said we must find out for ourselves."

Grandpa and Daddy sawed the boards, and nailed them together so that it was a box without any bottom just large enough for the big flat tin to fit inside. Then Daddy picked up a shovel and went out into the garden where a place had been left in the middle of the flower beds and borders. The Twins shouted together, joyfully.

"It's the bird pool Grandpa promised. And that's why Daddy had us stay out in the car when he went to the tinsmith's!" exclaimed Seeley.

The bird pool, so simply made, was soon in position. The boys filled it with fresh water, and agreed to take turns each day brooming it out and filling it with fresh water. "Next year we will put a fountain in it," said Grandpa, "but this year we have too many other things to finish about the house."

"Now we'll see who has the fun of catching the first bather in the pool. Maybe it will be the wrens. No, I guess it will be those bluejays!" said Ernest, and Seeley decided it would be the bluebirds. "Maybe it will be the martins," said Daddy, "for they could drink out of a flat pool like this as they skim down close. We'll all watch to see the first visitor."

But it was Mudder who won. She went past the pool the next morning and then called the Twins. Now who do you think was asleep in the corner of the pool? It was Mr. Hoptoad!

The Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a window on our street
  At which I love to look;
It is so very pretty there—
  Just like a picture-book.

Between its curtains growing plants
  And flowers bloom, all gay,
And back of them the children peep
  To wave to me in play:

It seems a truly happy place
  Upon our little street,
That greets the passing stranger
  With friendliness most sweet.

And when I pass that window, too,
  My smile goes out to meet
The little children that are there
  And live upon our street.

I do not know their names at all,
  Nor yet do they know me,
But thus they smile on everyone
  Whoever it may be.

Their window casts its friendliness
  To all who pass that way,
And blossoms with true kindliness
  Just like its flowers gay.

Patten Beard.

Hidden Countries

In each of the following sentences appears the name of one of the countries of the world, the letters occurring in their correct order.

1. We were accused of neglecting our duty, but this we denied flatly.
2. The jeweler repaired my watch in a few minutes.
3. We ate our supper under the shade of an oak.
4. He is always painstaking with his work.
5. This photo-supply house can equip an amateur perfectly.
6. You must stay at home as I am obliged to go down town.
7. Your earnings depend upon the amount of capital you invest.
8. The prospector possessed a fortune in diamonds.
9. In this game you must either give it up or tug all together.
10. Please bring me my coat which I left on the chair.

The key to the puzzle printed Oct. 2 follows:

1. Hair, air.
2. Hour, our.
3. Hate, ate.
4. Hear, ear.
5. Hire, ire.
6. Hale, ale.
7. Haft, aft.
8. Helm, elm.
9. Hash, ash.
10. Hone, one.



THE LIBRARY IN ANIMAL TOWN

When He Was a Boy

Thomas A. Edison

"ISN'T it great, Michael? Isn't it great?" Thomas fairly shouted the question, and his usually stolid face was aglow. "They say I can do it. Now, you listen to me, and I'll tell you how I'm going to manage."

His companion, a Dutch boy by the name of Michael Oates, had heard the plan before, but he listened with all the attention that he always gave to Thomas, for although Michael was the older he looked up to Thomas and thought he was the most remarkable boy in the world. He had known Thomas for a long time—in fact since the childhood days when, instead of playing hopscotch and marbles with the rest of the boys, Thomas was sure to be found busily engaged in constructing plank roads or digging tunnels or caves on the banks of the Huron River, which ran past their homes.

And this was the plan which he now laid before Michael. His father and mother had given their consent to his becoming a newsboy on the train that ran from his home town to a city 60 miles away. With the money that he was sure he could make by this venture he would be able to buy chemicals and appliances so greatly needed to carry on experiments that he had in mind. Not only that, but he would have a lot of time in the big Public Library in the city where he could read many things.

Michael shook his head at this. He could not fathom why Thomas liked to read so much, but he was very proud of the fact that although Al—as he was often called, for his middle name was Alva—had been to school very little, he knew more than any other boy anywhere around. Thomas had been taught at home, instead of in the little white-washed schoolhouse, by his mother, who before her marriage had been a school teacher and knew just what would interest and benefit her boy.

Michael might well shake his head at the amount of reading his companion did, for at this early age Thomas had read books that few boys of his age would think of reading today, such as Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Hume's "History of England," Sears' "History of the World," and this lad was later to become so devoted to Victor Hugo's novels that among his telegraph operator friends he was known as "Victor Hugo Edison."

This conversation between Thomas and Michael took place when Thomas was 12 years old, and a little later saw him a full-fledged newsboy on the local train between Port Huron and Detroit, not then a city famous for automobiles, for all this occurred back in 1859. He carried a basket of figs, apples, toys, periodicals and newspapers, leaving home at 7 in the morning and returning at 9:30 at night. From the first business was excellent and he became known among trainmen and patrons of the road as "an honest boy who did a cash business."

Of course the people in his home town thought it queer that Mr. and Mrs. Edison should let their young son go alone to a city, where he could do as he wished for hours at a time. Those who recognized the ambition of this lad to earn money for his experiments may not have been so critical, but others would worry, and put questions to his parents. To these comments Mrs. Edison would say: "Al is all right. Nothing will happen to him. God is taking care of him."

The months passed quickly after Thomas Alva was launched in business. From the beginning he spent much time between trains at the library in Detroit, where he soon acquired quite a reputation. He started out to read a shelf of books, regardless of subject, and became known as the only person who had "read a line of books 15 feet long."

On the baggage car of his train was a compartment little used, so young Edison decided to occupy it. He would use it, he decided, as a laboratory and as a newspaper office. He picked up a second-hand printing press, bought 300 type and quickly acquired the rudiments of typesetting. Then he brought forth his own newspaper, which he called the Grand Trunk Herald. It was a sheet 12 x 16, printed by hand pressure and on one side of the paper only. It came forth from this amateur press weekly, sold for three cents a copy and reached a circulation of several hundred. It became celebrated as the only newspaper in the world to be printed on a moving train; Stephenson, the great English engineer, gave it his patronage, and Thomas' ambition as a boy editor was satisfied when his paper received editorial comment in the greatest of newspapers, The Times, London.

Soon the Civil War broke out, and then it was that the inventive genius of the boy showed itself in his business. Perceiving that there was an increased demand for war news, he saw the possibilities of telegraphing the news ahead of the arrival of his train. This lad, who was one day to become a great inventor and a great business man, thought quickly and acted quickly. He went into the office of the telegraph operator in the station at Detroit, offered him Harper's Weekly and some other papers for three months if he would agree to telegraph to all the stations along the line the news just received after the great battle of Shiloh, and have this news displayed on the stations' blackboards, used for recording the arrival and departure of trains. He figured that in this manner where he had sold a hundred papers before he could sell a thousand now. But Thomas A. Edison at that stage of his career did not have money enough to buy a thousand papers, and he did not have any credit. There was but one thing to do and he did it. He went straight to the office of the editor of the largest newspaper of the day, the Detroit Free Press, told his story, displayed his funds with which to purchase 300 papers and asked credit for the other 700. He received it, and with the aid of another boy carried the papers to his train.

His first stop proved to him the wisdom of this method: at the little town of Utica, where ordinarily he sold two papers, there was a crowd on the platform, and in a few seconds he sold 35 papers. In fact it was this venture that impressed on Thomas the wonder of the telegraph.

Then he turned his spare moments to experimenting with electricity. In these days any boy who wishes to add to his knowledge along lines of telegraphy or telephony has no difficulty in getting apparatus, but in Edison's boyhood it was very different. The supplies were hard to get. This did not prevent him, however, from going on with his experiments. Between his home and that of his chum they "rigged up" a line of common stovepipe wire; the insulators were bottles set on nails, driven into trees and short poles. The magnet wire was wound with rags for insulation, and the telegraph keys were pieces of spring brass.

From these crude beginnings grew the inventions for which today the world is grateful to Thomas A. Edison.

Current Events for Boys and Girls

Flying in United States and Europe

IN SPITE of the fact that no European machines won any of the events at the recent international race meet, held at Dayton, O., and that the United States is certainly ahead of Europe in what may be called the art of flying, it is equally true that Europe takes the lead in putting this art to practical use.

The Dayton meet showed not only the wonderful speed which may be attained in the air, but the progress which has been made in airplane control. In these matters, and in what belongs to the "stunt" phase of aviation, the United States is supreme. It holds 85 per cent of the official airplane records.

But in Europe it is the practical side that has been stressed. Mail service there is already well established, and passenger service is becoming more comfortable and more popular.

As regards passenger service, July of this year was a record breaker. No less than 4000 people traveled by air on the different European routes, and it is estimated that between August, 1923, and August, 1924, 15,000 people used them.

It is to the business man that this service is particularly useful. From London, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Berlin and Cologne there is regular passenger service to other centers, and the gain in time is very considerable.

A General Election in Great Britain

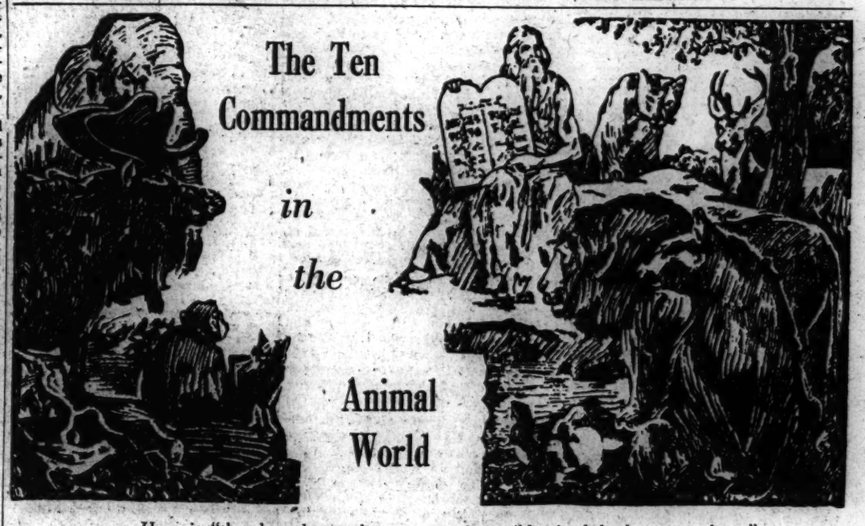
Nov. 4 is election day in the United States, and now comes the news that on Oct. 29, less than a week earlier, Great Britain is to have an election, too.

Last Wednesday week, Oct. 8, a bill was introduced into the British House of Commons censuring the Government for their action in dismissing a certain case from the courts. This case was one against a certain Communist newspaper editor, who was accused of stirring up discontent.

The bill of censure (or rather of inquiry) was passed because the Labor Party has not a majority in the House, and the Conservatives and Liberals combined to support it.

In Great Britain, if a bill introduced by the Prime Minister is rejected, or if a bill is passed censuring the Government, it is the custom for the Prime Minister to resign, or to call upon the King to dissolve Parliament. Ramsay MacDonald asked the King to dissolve Parliament, so now the country is faced with a general election (the election of the entire House of Commons), and the whole campaign must be carried out within three weeks!

Ramsay MacDonald is the first Labor Prime Minister Great Britain has ever known. Since he came into office there has been a great change for the better in the atmosphere of Europe. There is now a much happier and more friendly feeling between the nations, and less of suspicion and distrust. It is generally felt that this change owes much to the patience and enduring good will of Britain's gentle but determined Prime Minister.



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Negro Education on a Par

Cincinnati, O.
Special Correspondence

FROM an humble beginning over a century ago, through many decades of precarious existence with legal difficulties scarcely less handicapping than racial and social prejudice, to one of the best equipped and best-conducted public schools in the United States—such is the record of progress for Negro education in the border city of southwestern Ohio, the culmination to date being the recently dedicated Harriet Beecher Stowe School.

The records show that the first schools for Negro children in Ohio were established in 1820 in Cincinnati by Negroes. Then followed trying years, during which philanthropic and religious organizations undertook to maintain a few classes under white teachers for Negro children. In 1849, the state Legislature passed an act establishing schools for Negro children, to be maintained at public expense. Then ensued several years of conflicting efforts at school control between the regular white board of school trustees and irregularly elected Negro trustees. A forward step occurred in 1867, when Negro schools became definitely organized under the white board of school trustees, graded in the same manner as the white schools, and were given the opportunity to develop both elementary and secondary education.

Marked progress followed, as measured by the annually increasing statistics of graduation from the Negro high schools and the records of its graduates. Among these were several scores of teachers, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, artists and musicians. Then came the Arnett Bill of 1887, repealing the provision for separate schools and throwing all the public schools open to blacks and whites alike. The effect of this law is considered by many competent critics to be unfavorable even to the present. Not only is it held that racial feeling increased rather than otherwise, that Negro children could be taught better by well trained and understanding teachers of their own race than by white teachers, but that the number of Negroes attending school and graduating has decreased steadily under the condition of mixed schools and white teachers.

The number of Negroes who graduated from the five Cincinnati high schools for 1923 was 12, with an average of 10 for the past four years. In contrast herewith may be set the closing 1889 record of the colored Gaines High School with 26 graduating, and an average of 19 for the last four years of its existence.

An Outgrowth of Mixed Schools

The present Harriet Beecher Stowe School is a product of and an outgrowth from the present condition of mixed schools. Its nucleus is seen in the establishment of a Negro kindergarten in 1911, in the Old Hughes High School Building, the salary of the teacher being paid by a private organization, the Cincinnati Kindergarten Training Association. A young Negro teacher, Miss Jennie D. Porter, was given permission to visit and keep in close touch with this experimental undertaking. The flood of 1913 brought Miss Porter the task of directing Negro relief work, and subsequently coming in contact with prominent leaders of the city, including the public school officials. In due time permission was given this colored teacher to conduct a summer school for Negro children, and finally to head a little school as a colony of one of the large downtown mixed schools. This little colony school had colored teachers, and attendance upon it or the parent Jackson School was made voluntary. In September, 1914, the colony was finally organized as the Harriet Beecher Stowe School—named of course for the illustrious writer—of Cincinnati, with Miss Porter as its principal. Operating for almost a decade in a poorly equipped and practically abandoned downtown school, it has now emerged into the splendid modern plant.

The spirit of the Stowe School is well revealed by talking with its head. Seated in her efficiently equipped office, Miss Porter expressed herself as follows:

"We found that the Negro child in Cincinnati had lost hope. What was the use? None of the books used in the schools tells of the achievements or virtues of the Negro. He is always spoken of as degraded and a leader in crime. The Negro child is a human being, capable of aspirations and standards and feels disappointment over failure to attain them. He must be given opportunity to cherish his attitudes and values without derision, and be given an integral part in the contribution to America which is still in the making. This I feel will be best accomplished by trained teachers of his own race, who will gently guide him, teaching him to forget the unfriendly past until all races join hands and hold the right conception of the best interests of the individual races.

"An early effort with us was to stage a pageant emphasizing the achievements of the Negro. This has had such a splendid effect that each year we write and stage such a project. Teachers have been secured for the school not only for their ability along academic and teaching lines but also for their ability to make Stowe School a constructive force in the community. Through our Teachers' Glee Club there has been emphasized the beauty of the Negro spirituals. Our school orchestra and bands participate actively in the work of the various agencies of our community. Through classroom and auditorium work we strive to emphasize the best in human progress, quite irrespective of race. Our children are no longer ashamed of their own people. They can tell of its great men and women from Douglass to Rene Maran and of the progress of the Negro that cannot be found in newspapers. In Cincin- we have nearly 40,000 Negroes. How they move will affect the morals of the entire city.

"We think that through the work of our school the entire city will come to believe in the worth of the Negro and his instinctive desire to do what is right and to respond to the noblest appeals. We believe that our efforts will be crowned with success, because we are guided by the Greatest Teacher whom we have never doubted, and whose ultimate triumph over injustice and prejudice will prevail."

Reflects Two Facts

In school organization the Stowe community directly reflects two facts—the social-economic opportunities open to the Negro, and the individual characteristics of each pupil. The first was determined through an elaborate survey made of the opportunities for Negro youth in Cincinnati and its environment. As a result it became clear that such opportunities as catering, domestic service, garment making, etc., for the girls, and most aspects of the building trades, together with printing in Negro publishing houses, machine operation, etc., for the boys were very great. A careful study of the intellectual and other capacities of Negro children showed the range of native powers of mind to be exceedingly great.

The new building contains 28 classrooms, two open-air rooms, a catering department, laundry, power machine laboratory, sewing room, print shop, house construction room, cabinetmaking and wood-working shops, as well as the library, teachers' rooms, two shower-bath rooms, swimming pool, two play rooms, principal's office, lunch room with accommodations for 144 at each shift, large gymnasium and a beautiful auditorium containing a large pipe organ. The building is of light-colored brick and stone, and is situated in Sinton Park, a community center squarely in the heart of the colored district.

The classroom organization was carefully worked out by a group of experts appointed by the school superintendent, Randall J. Condon, whose inspiring leadership has been largely responsible for the present development of the school. All the children were given intelligence and educational achievement tests, and the teachers consulted as to their estimate of each child's capacity and educational ability. Children of very low mentality were finally segregated into small classroom groups, these to be ungraded in character and to be provided handwork and such other tasks as would make no hopeless demand upon defective mentality. All other children were divided into two groups—normal and opportunity. Classes of the so-called normal type follow the course of study as laid down by the board of education for all schools. The opportunity groups are given half-time industrial work. In general the latter groups are over-age and educationally retarded. They will not finish school but will leave at the earliest opportunity the law allows. Hence comes the emphasis upon vocational activities, and an appreciation so far as possible of the moral, social and æsthetic values of life.

Library Classroom and Auditorium

The children finally classified in grades four to nine inclusive are organized and conducted according to the so-called platoon system. The program provides that each child shall go to the auditorium, gymnasium or playground daily, with library instruction once a week. The several auditorium instructors teach civics and correlate with talks and moving pictures the work in history, geography and English. The library is made actively to supplement the work of the classroom and auditorium.

The children of grades one to three are put into classes according to each ones intelligence level, with flexible promotions made between classes to guarantee that each child may work according to his ability. These first three grades go to the auditorium once a week, hear the organ and music furnished by the upper grades, and thus early have stimulated the emotional qualities so prominent with the colored race. Below the grades is, of course, to be found the kindergartens.

Other special features of the Stowe School are worthy of note. New pupils, especially those due to the great migration from the south, are put in a vestibule school until they are studied, examined and their proper grouping determined. A second prominent feature is the teacher-training work, wherein, under charge of the college of education of the University of Cincinnati, two student-teacher centers for colored college graduates are maintained, thus providing not only a highly qualified group of recruits annually for the school faculty itself but also setting a post-graduate standing of training for Negro college graduates not equaled in the country. A third novel feature is the "opportunity" room, to which is sent for expert study and special educational treatment any pupil not necessarily defective but who on account of special disabilities is not making the school progress normally to be expected of him. Finally, with 2250 colored children voluntarily attending the school even though they may be admitted to any mixed school in the neighborhood, there has been established a record for average daily attendance and school morale which is strikingly noteworthy.





Upper: Harriet Beecher Stowe School, Cincinnati, O., Recently Dedicated to Serve the Special Needs of Colored Children in the Elementary Grades and Kindergarten.
Lower: Class in Woodwork for Boys.

A New Pupil at Night School in the United States

MRS. CAPASKIN was attending night school for the first time. Although she had often heard her Greek friends tell of going to the English classes for foreigners, she herself had never before ventured inside the huge public building. Only real pluck had enabled her now to brave its terrors and face the unknown teachers and students. For 15 years Mrs. Capaskin had lived in Prairie River, able to say only a shy "Hello" to her voluble neighbors. Fifteen years away from Greece! The memories of her early married life in that country were getting a bit dim. There had been a hard time in business. The little children had taken so much care, but now things were easier and she was able to see more of her Greek friends. Not a bit of complaining. No, she lived in America, would always live there, and she loved it. But she could not learn English. Her husband and the children always spoke Greek to her. To each other they sometimes spoke English, for Mr. Capaskin had picked up fairly good English from the commercial travelers in his hotel, and the children much better English learned at school. Sometimes she could understand what they said, and answered their English in Greek.

But now she was a bit tired of it all. Helen and Mary were almost through high school and had made a good record, while their mother had not even been inside the high school building and she wanted to go and hear what the teachers said about her two girls. Shame held her back for she would not have the children translate for her there. Then the matter of buying! Only when one of the girls was free could she go shopping and what a trouble to have everything she wanted to say translated to the clerk. But worst of all was the feeling that she was ignorant. In Greece she had gone to school, had learned more and studied longer than most girls so that she was accounted well educated. But here—even the street laborers from the small Greek villages and utterly without schooling in their own land, were independent as far as making their needs known was concerned, while she could not respond to the friendliness of her neighbors.

Now, as she looked about her, she smiled at her fears. No one would laugh at her, for most of the men and women were evidently "greener" than she. And the smiling teacher had been kindness itself. Here was her opportunity and she resolved to make the most of it.

From Village School to University

Leicestershire, Eng.
Special Correspondence

NO BRITISH boy or girl, however poor, if of high intellectual ability, is now debarred from receiving a complete university education. Further, it is the aim of the leaders of all political parties to extend this privilege still more, so as to include a wide range of ability, and a child from the remotest village school may now regard Oxford or Cambridge as an attainable goal.

A village child, if of exceptional ability, soon shows his merit in the small local school and at the age of 11 passes the county junior scholarship examination. This entitles him to proceed to a secondary school up to the age of 16. But his parents, possibly of the farm-laboring class, are now faced with a serious problem. It is apparent that they cannot afford to do without the wages he would bring in after the age of 14. The country education authority therefore, besides paying the secondary school fees, makes an annual grant toward the maintenance of such scholars. So the fortunate and deserving scholar, boy or girl, bicycles day by day from his remote village to the secondary school in the county town.

At the secondary school our scholar makes brilliant progress. He passes an examination between the ages of 14 and 16 on the level of the matriculation of London University (it may be the "general schools," or the senior local of Oxford or Cambridge,) and on the strength of this he is registered as a matriculant at 16 years of age. He now pursues what is termed an "advanced course" for the two years (16 to 18), leading up to the higher schools examination conducted by the universities. His success in this examination exempts him from sitting for the intermediate examination for his degree, leaving him with only the final stage in that progression to pass in order to obtain his degree. Meanwhile, at the age of 16, the question of his maintenance once again crops up; but the success of his career so far insures a ready grant, on a larger scale, from the county education authority, to enable him to carry on with his advanced course.

More important than the exemption from the intermediate degree examination, however, is the examination he undertakes at the age of 18 or 19. This is the "open scholarship." With his exceptional ability our hero passes this successfully and is awarded a scholarship of £80 per annum at one of the universities. This sum, needless to say is not sufficient, by a long way, to cover his needs at Oxford or Cambridge. But the local education authority again comes to his aid. Anything up to £100 a year is forthcoming after a strict investigation of his character, prospects and intentions. At the end of his three or four years at the university he (or she) is ready for the world's work.

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THE HOME FORUM

Caxton's Preface to Malory's Book

LITTLE does posterity know about Sir Thomas Malory, a nebulous figure, who nevertheless once lived and walked about and perhaps more or less bored his family and acquaintance with the interest in ancient legends that took indubitable and enduring form in his History of King Arthur. A worthy gentleman, no doubt, who some students think may have been a Welchman, but who may, for all anybody unquestionably knows, have been young in London when Whittington was Mayor. In 1485, when Caxton printed the manuscript, there was no "Who's Who" to record information about the author, and Caxton himself, writing a preface to the book, seems to have been more interested in his own relation to it than Malory's. Sir Thomas, in fact, hardly appears in the preface, and by Caxton's account "many noble and divers gentlemen of this realm came and demanded" of him that he should print the manuscript. Printing had just come in, and these noble and divers gentlemen, having presumably read the "history" in Sir Thomas's script, were properly impressed with the desirability of having it printed. But Caxton was doubtful. "To whom I answered," he wrote, "that divers men hold opinion that there was no such Arthur, and that all books as be made of him be but feigned and fables, by cause that some chronicles make of him no mention, nor remember him no thing, nor of his knights."

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I have no quarrel with anybody who has never read Malory's book all through, for I have not read it all through myself, nor ever expect to. Once upon a time I came into possession of a rather ornate edition, which looks well in my library, and into which I sometimes look. It is, I suspect, one of those books that theoretically every intelligently literary-minded person has read with absorption, but concerning which it is the normal tendency to postpone putting theory into practice. One waits for a rainy day, and then when it comes forgets the excellent purpose to which it was to have been devoted. But the preface is short. It has the quaintness and the leisurely restful quality (even when one knight is decapitating another) that makes the book as a whole so charming to dip into, especially in an age of so-called realism that seems often to assume that unpleasantness is the test of reality. For, as said Caxton, "herein may be seen noble chivalry, courtesy, humanity, friendliness, hardiness, love, friendship, cowardice, . . . virtue, and sin"; yet all set down so amiably that one—or at any rate this one—who dips at bedtime may presently find himself nodding over his book. He reads on, sleepier and sleepier, yet comfortably fascinated by these knights and damosels, these ridings and joustings and marvelous adventures. "And for to pass the time," wrote Master Caxton, "this book shall be pleasant to read in; but for to give faith and believe that all is true that is contained herein, ye be at your liberty; but all is written for our doctrine, for to beware that we fall not to vice nor sin, but to exercise and follow virtue."

Caxton himself was an author, or at least a translator, having before that been a mercer in London and then a Governor of the English in Bruges, where so many Englishmen had assembled for the purposes of trade that they formed a kind of colony in the Burgundian capital. One heard tell of a new invention whereby manuscripts could be multiplied by printing them with wooden letters, and this, it seems, interested Master Caxton, whose first book, a translation of the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troy," had been copied by hand into a number of manuscript books whose sale turned a good many honest pennies for the author. Presently Caxton had a partner and was beginning this new "mystery" of printing for himself, so that the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troy" got itself printed from wooden blocks and is said to be the first book ever printed in English, the wooden letters, as was the custom of that early day, looking very much like medieval manuscript. And then, being started in a new occupation, Master Caxton translated "The Game and Playe of Chess," which may or may not have been the first book that he printed after setting up his press in England. Tradition has it that a house which survived in London till 1845 was his printing shop, and when it was torn down a beam of wood was used to make a chess board and chessmen in appropriate memorial.

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Caxton had done considerable printing—"accomplished and finished," in his own phrase, "divers histories, as well of contemplation as of other historical and worldly acts of great conquerors and princes, and also certain books of ensamples and doctrine"—when he was approached with the Malory manuscript. He expressed his doubts. The noble and divers gentlemen reassured him. "Whereto they answered, and one in special said, that in him that should say or think that there was never such a king there were many evidences to the contrary," and that "all these things considered, there can no man reasonably gainsay but there was a king of this land named Arthur. For in all places, Christian and heathen, he is reputed and taken for one of the nine worthy, and the first of the three Christian men." It was pointed out to doubting Master Caxton concerning King Arthur, that "also he is more spoken of beyond the sea, more books of his noble acts than there be in England, as well in Dutch, Italian, Spanish and Greek, as in French. And yet of record remain in witness of him in Wales, in the town of Camelot, the great stones and marvellous works of iron, lying under the ground, and royal vaults, which divers now living hath seen."

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They convinced Master Caxton (though posterity finds King Arthur about as nebulous as Sir Thomas Malory) so completely that doubt hurried away and the famous printer set himself to making the book that has since played so important a part in literature. "For it is notoriously known through the universal world," he wrote in his preface, "that there be nine worthy and the best that ever were. That is to wit three paynims, three Jews, and three Christian men . . . stalled and admitted through the universal world into the number of the nine best and worthy, of whom was first the noble Arthur, whose noble acts I propose to write in this present book following."

It might almost seem that he had quite forgotten Sir Thomas, but he admits later that he is imprinting his book "after a copy unto me delivered, which copy Sir Thomas Malory did take out of certain books of French, and reduced it into English." Which is quite true, for posterity has discovered by comparison with the sources that Sir Thomas did very much edit and very much shorten some of those certain books of French. R. B.

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In the Valley of the Rhone

There is a tinkle of cowbells. Cows jostle each other along the streets of Yvorne on their way to the last luscious green grass before snow falls and mantles a frosty white the choice pasture lands. Yvorne in autumn is gay and happy. Little boys accompany the cows to the fields, shouting merrily and waving their sticks about. Each has his little knapsack on his back, and a bright copper pan winks out, flashing beneath the top in the gray light. The gold of summer is spent, as is also the light blue of the sky.

Village children look forward to this autumn time, when they are permitted to cook their meals under the trees, spreading their dark leaves, as they playfully herd the cows. Smoke curls upward from the Rhone Valley, disappearing as it merges into the autumn fog, thickened from the many fires of leaves and plants and dry potato stems. The bonfires are like incense, sending upward the dead leaves' dust that blends into the covering under the sky.

In brown potato patches, peasants in showy handkerchiefs tied about their heads and under chins are weeding. As they pull up wild and straggly plants, they reflect upon the peace of the year approaching. There are many quiet and tranquil winter days and nights ahead, during which they may rest from their spring and summer tasks.

Orange, red and purple are the leaves of the valley landscape. Brown oak leaves assume a darker shade as they are viewed in the penumbra of dwindling light. On the road peasants pass laded with golden pumpkins and turnips. There also passes a cart filled to the brim with crimson apples. Each peasant greets the other smilingly, asking as to field and farm and family welfare.

Winter wood is being cut and stacked at the rear of houses. But the "chop-chop-chop" of the men swinging the ax keeps up at intervals through the silent winter, as the women sit by their casement windows and sew and sew the short day through.

And autumn time is also hoop-time, for the lads and lassies who await the real winter sports. Children with apple cheeks roll their wooden circles over roads and dales of the purple valley.

When the cows have ceased to frequent the fragrant fields, one strolling along may be welcomed by a purple crocus which still insists upon brightening the brown grass of the frayed and withered fields. Or a forgotten apple hangs from a dark branch like a gift from a Christmas tree, clinging with filial devotion to the leafless branch of the tree which is preparing to sleep for the winter.

There is a grave expectancy in the valley in the autumn. A defense is assumed by nature for an onslaught. Harboring her forces, the mountainside with all her natural beauty awaits the strike of the föhn. They call this blast the last coup de föhn, for this strong south wind will carry away the last vestiges of golden glorious summer in the vineyards. It will take the dancing brown leaves and whirl them into piles, stacking them in corners of the road against walls and houses, paving the way for winter, making everything beautiful and bare, grotesque and stark.



A Yarmouth Fisherman

Photograph by Mabel Ross Stoddard

Autumn's True Lesson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT more glorious sight could gladden the eye than the woods in autumn? What more beautiful than the many and varied colors of the leaves of the trees at that season? The glowing reds, the bright yellows, the vivid orange tints, the shades of brown varying from light to deep russet! Do not they all tell of the glory of God, singing His praise without a thought of regret or self-pity? Finally they fall, only because they are pushed off by a new sense of life as the new buds make ready for the following spring, when nature will again unfold her fresh beauties.

Yet autumn, or the fall, to the majority of the human race often brings a tinge of sadness and regret. It seems to convey to them thoughts of decay and decrepitude, a waning of beauty, a curtailment of the pleasures and liberties of summer, and to bespeak the coming of winter, cold and bare. To human sense, which portrays mankind as growing old and losing the vigor and force of manhood in the prime of life, it may suggest the limitation of activities, and final extinction.

This prevalent thought associated with autumn, however, is but a misapprehension of the truth of being. Finite sense, which is a belief of minds many, a belief that each person possesses a mind of his own, is the seeming cause of the limited belief of time, which outlines man's life as beginning in infancy, growing up through various stages, and then declining and fading away. This false sense is the Adam-dream,—the belief of man as fallen, the belief of life, intelligence, and substance as dwelling in matter, which seems to persist although the statement as to man's true status has been clearly and correctly pronounced in the first chapter of Genesis, where the record reads that God created man in His own image and likeness. Jesus, the perfect model of true manhood, declared that God is Spirit. Therefore the ideas of God, Spirit, must be spiritual; and, consequently, these ideas are eternal, imperishable, and perfect. They cannot manifest any sense of change, destructibility, or imperfection of any kind.

The lesson of autumn, like that of the preceding seasons, is really the lesson of unselfed love exemplified in the joy of giving. In selfless love there can be no thought of regret or of decadence. Man, the idea of divine Mind, dwelling forever in infinite good, reflects eternal glory and bliss; for the Scriptures say that in God's presence "is fulness of joy;" at His right hand "there are pleasures for evermore."

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 252, 253), we find a most concise and emphatic declaration of true being, where, in speaking of the testimony of Spirit, Mrs. Eddy states: "I am Spirit. Man, whose senses are spiritual, is my likeness. He reflects the infinite understanding, for I am Infinity. The beauty of holiness, the perfection of being, imperishable glory,—all are Mine, for I am God. I give immortality to man, for I am Truth. I include and impart all bliss, for I am Love. I give life, without beginning and without end, for I am Life. I am supreme and give all, for I am Mind. I am the substance of all, because I AM THAT I AM."

Then how can man fall from the eternal consciousness of infinite might, majesty, and glory, which is the same yesterday, today, and forever? Dwelling in the realm of the real or true, in divine Principle, reflecting Life, Truth, and Love, he can manifest no sense of decrepitude or decay. Learning the lesson that Life, as God, is good, through the springtime of hope, the joy and comfort of summer, we should grow continually in grace and understanding. It is our great privilege and joy to gladden the landscape of human existence with the rich harvest of Soul, spiritual sense beautifying and encircling the world with more mature thought, fuller experience, greater practical wisdom and abundant impersonal, universal, unselfed love.

On page 246 of Science and Health we find this statement: "The radiant sun of virtue and truth coexists with being. Manhood is its eternal noon, undimmed by a declining sun. As the physical and material, the transient sense of beauty fades, the radiance of Spirit should dawn upon the enraptured sense with bright and imperishable glories."

"Rasselas" in Philadelphia

A copy of this rare little volume, which is not in the British Museum, and which the compilers of the Oxford "Bibliography of Johnson" never saw, has lately come into my hands. It is, I think, quite unknown to Johnsonian collectors, though there must be copies of it in collections of early American printed books. It is notable for many reasons, partly, for example, because the story is here, for the first time on any title-page, called "The History of Rasselas," and as "Rasselas" Johnson referred to it in his letter to White, although he had himself christened his story "The Prince of Abissinia." The title-page is, however, interesting in many other ways: The History of Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia, An Asiatic Tale. The Two Volumes Complete in One. Volume the First. . . , America: Printed for Every Purchaser. MDCCLXVIII. [1768.]

It needs but a glance to tell us that the publisher of this book was an eccentric. There is a certain jauntiness in the substitution of "America" for Philadelphia, a glance across the water, as it were, to see if the American interest in literature is being duly appreciated in England.

As a matter of fact, Bell could hardly call himself an American, for he had come to these shores as recently as 1766, to set himself up in Philadelphia as book-seller, auctioneer, and printer, and, later, as publisher, too. "Rasselas" was, so far as I can determine, the first book which he published. Other books followed. He published the first American edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries" (1772), Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," and Fergusson's "Essay on Civil Society." . . .

Bell was probably drawn to America by the new theories of democracy astir in the world. His most famous publication was Paine's "Common Sense," which was read from one end of the country to the other. Paine, in fact, had been one of Bell's employees in Philadelphia, so that it would seem that there must have been some similarity of views between them to account for bringing them together in the first place. . . .

Bell, however, as a publisher of "Rasselas," gave such good measure as he might under the difficult circumstances that beset a beginner. He added, at the end of his volume, one of the most popular essays—or shall we say, one of the few popular essays—from Johnson's "Rambler." . . . He prefixed, also, to the book a quotation from Dodsley's "View of Literature," in which the authorship of the anonymous story was disclosed, and high praise accorded to it for its just estimate of human life. But by far the most amusing of Bell's additions is the frontispiece, which is rather magniloquently called, "A Perspective View of Grand Cairo." This bit of line-engraving, with which the aspiring printer chose to embellish the volume, repays, I regret to say, no close examination. It shows a number of houses, remarkable only for the irregularity of their windows, and two spire-like buildings, evidently intended for minarets, and grilled casements intended for a Seraglio. The foreground is covered with waves—Old Nile is plainly indicated by the three boats which ride upon it. . . .

But why Cairo? It is a question worth answering. Every reader of "Rasselas" remembers that the philosophic travellers visited Cairo; but that African city, in so far as it can be said to be described at all, is described precisely as though it were London. "'This, said Imlac, to the Prince, 'is the place where travellers and merchants assemble from all the corners of the earth. You will find here men of every character and every occupation. Commerce is here honourable.' . . . They now entered the town, stunned by the noise, and offended by the crowds. . . . Imlac, who understood traffic, sold part of the jewels the next day, and hired a house, which he adorned with such magnificence that he was immediately considered as a merchant of great wealth. His politeness attracted many acquaintance, and his generosity made him courted by many dependents." Cairo, indeed! With all due respect to Great Moralist, I will venture to say that this account is no truer to the town itself than is the humble American engraver's perspective view.—Chauncey Brewster Tinker, in the Yale Review.

Paderewski Playing

The light shines full a moment; then as noon
Had rushed at once to twilight, all is dim,
The countless hands, like cymbals, clash applause
In harsh, untuned ecstasies of praise,
And in mid-stage he stands. . . .

Keys of ivory: far and clear
Ivory horns from Elfland blowing,
Airy ride of fairy huntsmen
Through the vale like breezes, going
Down the haunted mountain passes
Lighter than the waving grasses,
O'er the babbling brooklet's pebbles
Lighter than its flute-like trebles,
O'er the brink of sedgy hollow
Lighter than the wing of swallow,
Fronds of palms and hilltops scorning
Lighter than the feet of morning. . . .
Keys of ivory: near and shrill
Ivory horns of warriors blowing,
Furious charge of knights in armor
O'er the hills like whirlwinds, going
Like the paladins to battle—
Hauberks clang and scabbards rattle—
Up the paths of rocky ledges
Like the anvil clash of sledges,
Down to valleys shelving under
Like the torrent and the thunder,
Crashing headlong, form on form,
Crested billows of the storm!

The keys are silent, and the master sits
Oblivious of the hands that sing his praise
In open diapason; for he sees
His countrymen in flight. . . .
Slowly he rises, turns to greet the throng,
And slowly sinks, an old king on his throne.

—John Robert Moore, in "Symphonies and Songs."

In Defence

And some did hold that our old English tongue
By overusage and the weight of years
Was worn to shreds and tatters, and among
Those rags a man would seek almost in tears
For words that he might use to deck true thought.
And still and ever would he throw away
One soiled word after other, for he sought
Words that no man had ever used to say
Aught that was chaff or had some ugly vein.
O foolish thought! . . .
All words can perfect truth and beauty paint
If he who chooses be an artist true
And speak the tongue his own forefathers knew.

—E. M. Frampton, in The Poetry Review.

A strong nor'wester's blowing, Bill;
Hark! don't ye hear it roar now?
Lord help 'em, how I pities them
Unhappy folks on shore, now.
—Charles Dibden.

"BUT Peggotty said, with greater emphasis than usual, that we must take things as we found them, and that, for her part, she was proud to call herself a Yarmouth Bloater." No one could blame her when one remembers the roughened sea, the sand strewn with seaweed, the flying blotches of sea foam, the salt spray, and the storm bird skimming low. The rugged, determined, tarpaulined men; ever ready to brave the tempestuous waters.

It was to Yarmouth that Peggotty brought orphaned David Copperfield—and Ham met them in his canvas jacket and "trousers so very stiff that they would have stood quite as well alone, without any legs in them." With a box under his arm, and David on his back, Peggotty by his side carrying another box, they turned down lanes bestrewn with chips, little hillocks of sand here and there, past builder's yards, rope walks, rigger's lofts, etc., until they came upon a dull waste. Then Ham said:

"'Yon's our house, Maste. Davy!'"

The delight of that ship-looking thing—(to him an Aladdin's palace, roc's egg, and all)—a boat that had been upon the water hundreds of times. Davy's room in the stern where the rudder used to be, and a nosegay of seaweed in a blue mug on the table. Outside in a corner was a fascinating heap of lobsters, crabs and crawfish, "possessed with a desire to pinch the world in general."

Peggotty told David that it was well known (I suppose to those who had the good fortune to be born Bloaters) that Yarmouth was, upon the whole, the finest place in the universe. And David began to believe it now, upon his second visit, for romantic feelings of fidelity and friendship filled his heart as he walked beside Steerforth, over the dark wintry sands, toward the old boat. The wind sighed mournfully, a wild kind of place, dismal enough in the dark, and the sea roared.

To hear the wind getting up at sea, to feel that the fog was creeping over the desolate flat, made him quiver with glad excitement.

When they got into the street, and David smelled the fish, and pitch, oakum, and tar, and saw the sailors, used to tough toil, and tough weather, walking about, the carts jingling up and down over the stones, he felt at home. The lights from the windows finally penetrated the gloom, and he pictured going from the dark night into the warm bright room, the fire aglow in the chimney corner; where he would find little Em'ly, his dear Peggotty, Ham, Mrs. Gummidge, and all the rest. His heart beat faster as he thought of this, his steps grew lighter, and he hurried on to them through the quickening storm.

The "New" Poetry

That there is at the present time more poetry written and read, and more experimentation in poetry, than there has ever been at any other time—that is, I believe, true, and important; but just because it is both, it behoves us to be circumspect in our comment. That all this poetry, or most of it, is good, or this experimentation as new as it seems, I should not like to affirm. To one of his friends Lamb ascribed the amicable quality of being unable to believe "that there could be anything bad in poetry"; his friend, indeed (it was George Dyer), had carried this temper so far as to greet with joy the Epigoniad of Wilkie on the ground that "there must be some good things in a poem of eight thousand lines." That is not a proper temper, you will, I hope, agree, in a professor of poetry; yet it is certainly a better temper than a bad temper—by which I mean a criticism ungenerous and inexpectant.

One quality the new poetry has without which great poetry cannot be: it has immense faith in itself; and not to believe that from this high confidence, infused through so wide a range of youth, there must necessarily ensue great consequences for the national life and art is to be either very old or seriously deficient in poetry. The directions taken by a large part of this poetry are interesting in themselves and significant beyond themselves. Of that part of it which is either most interesting, or interesting to the greater number of students of poetry, some of the characters are written plain. It is for the most part lyrical, and its verse vindicates a freedom believed to be new. Its language affects an extreme plainness; and its content is informed by the dogma that whatever is is good enough for poetry. Its purposes are whatever may be its results; or at any rate, its final cause does not stand in ethical theory. Its conception of the character of the poet is different, perhaps, from any that has hitherto had wide currency. . . . The bardic has gone the way of less noble affectations; and our makers of music and dreamers of dreams seem almost intolerably trim and brisk.

That with all these characters of the new poetry I feel equal sympathy, I will not pretend. I have that innocent trust in "good verses" which makes me like them better when they scan; and I am too scrupulous to call either new or free types of verse which, in truth, repeat some of the oldest metrical pedantries known to me. I confess, again, to a sneaking liking for what great poets, I know, have decried, "poetic diction." . . . "As to prosaicalness in general," says Leigh Hunt, "it is sometimes indulged in by young writers on the plea of its being natural; but this is a mere confusion of triviality with propriety; and is sometimes the result of indolence." Upon the subject of the purposes of the new poetry, I could say much, but nothing in a spirit not diffident and perplexed.

You will divine already that I have been bred in a very stick-in-the-mud poetics; and I find myself still stuck in two of its dogmas: the one, that among the purposes of poetry, is pleasure; and the other, that there is very little, in literature . . . that affords permanent pleasure which has not some hold in ethics.—H. W. Garrod, in "The Profession of Poetry."

The Pedlar

Pipkins, pans, and pannikins,
China teapots, tin and pewter,
Baskets woven of green rushes.
Maudlin, Jennifer, and Prue,
What is lacking in your kitchens?
Are you needing skewers or thimbles,
Spools of cotton, knots of ribbon,
Or a picture for your pantry,
Or a rag-rug for the bedside?
Plodding, plodding, through the dusty
Lanes between the hawthorn hedges,
My green wheels all white and dusty,
I as dusty as a miller,
White as any clown among them
Dancing on the London stages.
Here I have Grimaldi's latest,
Songs and ballads, sheets of posies
For your feet to ring-a-rosy.
Songs to make you sigh and shudder,
Songs to win you bright eye-glances,
Choruses, and glees, and catches.
Do your cupboards need refilling?
Take a peep into these hampers.
I have goods to loose your purse-strings:
Smocks, and shifts, and fine-clocked stockings,
Aprons of a dozen sizes,
Muslin dresses sprigged and patterned.
Can you look and not be buying? . . .
Toys, too, to delight the children,
Rocking-horses, tops, and marbles,
Dolls with jointed arms, and flying
Kites, and hoops, and even the Royal
Game of Goose the world is playing.
When I camp out on a common,
Underneath an oak or linden,
And my horse crops at his supper,
Finding it along the hedgerows,
Then I play at Goose, with one hand
Taking sides against the other.
First my right hand holds the dice-cup,
Then my left, each has its counter.
'Tis a pastime never tires.
Coppers, coppers, for the pedlar,
Maudlin, Jennifer, and Prue,
Fare you well, I must be jogging.
Horse-bells tinkle at the lane-sides,
Green wheels growing whiter, whiter,
Lurching van of whims and whimsies
Vanishing into the distance.

—Amy Lowell, in Harper's Magazine.

The Dawn of the Written Word

The Egyptian dawn is too dim for certainty, but Menes—who may be the same as one named Aha—is a figure no longer legendary, but the first historic Pharaoh and maker of Egypt. He was the first to be given, in about 3400 B. C., the title of "King of the South and North." The kingdom of the South stretched then from Memphis to the first cataract, and his capital was at Abydos; but he also ruled the northern State of the Delta, with its great cities Sais, Buto, and Busiris, and so was called "The Uniter of the Two Lands." . . . In his day the reed symbol of Upper Egypt and the bee of Lower Egypt were used together before the King's name. The lotus and papyrus intertwined upon the throne showed his double rule. In his reign the famous town of Memphis, "the White Wall," was built as a rampart of the South against northern disturbances. The reign is noteworthy, too, as a landmark in the advance of civilization, for Egyptians had already made out of the separate picture-symbols recognized, stereotyped letters, the first step towards the writing of art.—M. E. Monckton Jones, in "Ancient Egypt from the Records."

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HIGH PRICED SHARES ARE CONSPICUOUS

Irregular Tone Is Displayed by New York Stock Market

With buying orders predominating at the opening of today's New York stock market, prices turned upward. Most of the speculative favorites showed fractional gains, and advances of a point or more were scored by other issues, including North American and Willys-Overland preferred.

Oils were strengthened by a further decrease in crude oil production.

Buying of high-priced shares, including Pullman and Nash Motor issues, which rose 1 to 2 points, and heavy absorption of the new German bonds intensified the upward trend of prices in the early dealings.

The German obligations, taken in blocks of $50,000 to $200,000, were pushed up to a new record high price of 95⅝.

Standard investment rails such as New York Central responded to a broader inquiry, and the oil shares attracted a large speculative following.

Republic Steel reacted fractionally on the report of a deficit for the third quarter, and several other stocks, including Lackawanna and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, were heavy on realizing. Leather issues were stronger.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

Main Trend Upward

The main trend continued upward throughout the morning despite experimental selling of some of the popular industrials, Baldwin dropping a point and Stewart Warner 2¼. U. S. Steel common crossed 106 and American Can was supported around its recent high level.

Speculative interest in the rails diminished when several industrials and specialties were taken in hand by operators on the long side, Railway Steel Spring, Central Leather preferred, American Hide & Leather preferred, American Water Works, All-America Cables and Pacific Coast preferred rising 2 to 2½ points.

With the allotments of German bonds becoming known to many dealers, offerings on the stock exchange increased, driving the price down to a point or so from its early record high.

Call money renewed at 2½ per cent.

The subsidence of speculative interest on the long side of the market for many of the popular leaders encouraged a resumption of selling in the afternoon, which carried down prices of a number of influential shares from 1 to 3 points. Delaware & Hudson dropped 3, and American Can, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, General Electric and Baldwin ruled from 1⅝ to 7 points lower. Worthington Pump, U. S. Rubber 1st preferred, Woolworth, Norfolk & Western and Gulf States Steel were also weak.

Demand For German Bonds

With average allotments of the German loan estimated at about 20 per cent, renewed bidding for the bonds developed today, carrying the price up to a new high record at 95⅝. The brisk advance induced profit-taking which resulted in a temporary reaction of more than a point, but the bonds quickly rallied again to above 95. The heavy volume of trading in the issue was the most conspicuous feature of the early dealings.

Prices of domestic corporation issues were steady, with a broader demand noted for speculative rail liens. Gains of more than a point were scored by Sinclair Consolidated Oil 6½s and Brooklyn Union Gas 7s, but Barnsdall 8s and Warner Sugar refunding 7s declined a point each.

The closing was irregular. Selling of Brooklyn Union Gas and the food shares featured the late trading. Sales approximated 600,000 shares.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal Rate	2½%	2½%
Outside com'l paper	3½@4	3¼@3⅜
Year money	4 @4½	4 @4¼
Customers' com'l ins	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. ins	4½@5	4½@5

	Today	Last previous
Bar silver in New York	71⅞c	71⅝c
Bar silver in London	35⅛d	35⅛d
Bar gold in London	92s 4d	92s 2d
Mexican dollars	54⅝c	54⅝c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	par	par

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$115,000,000	$1,007,000,000
Year ago today	71,000,000	
Balances	40,000,000	108,000,000
Year ago today	29,000,000	
F R bank credit	34,680,436	92,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery

Prime Eligible Banks—	
Under 30 days	2¼@2 %
30@60 days	2¼@2⅛
60@90 days	2⅜@2¼
Less Known Banks—	
Under 30 days	2¼@2⅛
30@60 days	2⅜@2¼
60@90 days	2½@2⅜
Eligible Private Banks—	
Under 30 days	2¼@2⅛
30@60 days	2⅜@2¼
60@90 days	2½@2⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	3½	Chicago	4
New York	3	St. Louis	4
Philadelphia	3½	Kansas City	4
Cleveland	3½	Minneapolis	4
Richmond	4	Dallas	4
Atlanta	4	San Francisco	3½
Amsterdam	5	Madrid	5
Athens	6½	London	4
Berlin	10	Paris	6
Budapest	13	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Rome	5½
Bombay	6	Sofia	6½
Brussels	5	Stockholm	5½
Copenhagen	7	Swiss Bank	4½
Christiania	7	Tokyo	8
Calcutta	6	Vienna	15
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.48¾	$4.48⅝	$4.8649
Cables	$4.49	$4.49	4.8648
French francs	.0525	.0519½	.193
Belgian francs	.0485	.0480½	.193
Belgian francs	.0485	.0480½	.193
Swiss francs	.1920	.1919	.193
Lire	.0436¾	.0436½	.193
Holland	.3906	.3917	.402
Sweden	.2663	.2661	.268
Norway	.1418	.1412	.268
Denmark	.1730	.1724	.268
Spain	.1343	.1345	.193
Portugal	.0401	.0399	1.08
Greece	.0174½	.0177	.193
†Austria	.014⅛	.014⅛	.2026
Argentina	.3700	.3687	.4245
Brazil	.1145	.1145	.3246
Poland	.1925	.1925	.193
†Hungary	.013⅛	.013¼	.203
Jugoslavia	.0141⅛	.0141½	.193
Finland	.0252	.0252	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0298	.0297⅞	.2026
Rumania	.0054⅜	.0054⅜	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7875	.7875	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5512½	.5462½	.78
Bombay	.3350	.3375	.4866
Yokohama	.3840	.3860	.4984
Uruguay	.8985	.8949	1.0342
Chile	.1107	.1110	.365
Peru	4.14	4.16	4.8665

†Per thousand.

AMERICAN CAN EXPANSION

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—An addition to the American Can Company's plant here to cost $300,000 has been announced. Construction will start immediately.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct.16	Oct.15
100	Adv-Ru pf.	39	39	39	39
300	Air Reduc..	80½	80½	80½	79⅝
100	Ajax Rub..	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Alaska Jun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
100	AA Cables	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	..
500	Allied Ch	71	70⅞	71	70¾
500	Allied C pf	116⅜	116	116	..
1300	Allis-Chal..	56⅜	56	56¼	56
200	Am Ag C pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
100	Am Beet S.	38	38	38	38
200	Am Beet pf.	72	72	72	..
100	Am Bosch..	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅞
32500	Am Can	127	124⅜	125⅝	126⅝
200	Am Car	164	163⅛	163⅛	163
200	Am Chain A	22½	22½	22½	22½
700	Am Chicle..	30⅞	30½	30½	29⅞
300	Am Ex	112½	112	112½	112½
2600	A & FP ppd.	115	113⅝	114½	113½
200	A&FP fl pd.	114⅜	113⅝	114⅛	112⅝
200	Am Hide ..	10⅛	10	10	9⅞
1400	Am Hide pf	64⅜	63⅜	63⅜	62¼
300	Am Ice	76	75⅝	75⅝	75
1000	Am Int Crp	24⅛	23⅞	24⅜	24
200	Am Linseed	17½	17⅛	17½	17⅜
300	Am Loco ..	76½	76⅛	76⅛	76⅞
100	Am Metals.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	46½
200	Am RR Ex.	80¾	80	80	80⅛
100	Am Radiat	116	116	116	116
1100	Am S Razor	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜
3300	Am Smelt ..	75⅜	74⅜	75⅜	74½
100	Am Sm pf..	103½	103½	103½	103
600	Am Steel ..	36⅜	36	36⅜	36¼
800	Am Sugar..	42⅜	42¼	42¼	42¼
200	Am Sug pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	..
2000	Am T&T	126	125⅝	126	125⅝
2900	Am WWrks.	111⅛	107⅛	110⅛	108
1600	Am Wool ..	56⅞	56⅛	56⅜	56½
100	Am Writ pf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
200	Am Zinc...	7⅛	7	7	..
1700	Anaconda ..	35½	35	35¼	35¼
100	Armour pf..	87	87	87	87
100	Arnold Cons.	8	8	8	8¼
200	Asso DG....	115⅜	114⅜	114⅜	113
900	Asso Oil ...	28⅜	28½	28½	28⅝
2000	Atchison ...	104⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅞
200	Atl Birm&A.	2½	2½	2½	2
100	Atl Coast L.	131¼	131¼	131¼	131
100	Atl G&WI pf	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
700	Atl Refin ...	88	86½	86½	86¾
200	Austin N ...	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
100	Austin N pf	87½	87½	87½	..
12900	Baldwin ...	117½	115½	116	117⅜
2200	Balt & Ohio	59½	58⅜	58⅜	59
100	Balt & O pf	59	59	59	58¼
600	Barnsdall A.	17⅝	17	17	17¼
500	Beechnut ...	53¼	53	53¼	53
2000	Beth Steel ..	43⅛	42⅜	42⅜	43¼
200	Beth Stl 7%	93⅛	93⅞	93⅞	..
100	Beth Stl 8%.	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
100	Br Edison ..	115½	115½	115½	115¼
1900	Br Man Tr.	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
700	Br Man pf.	68⅛	68	68	67⅞
6300	Br Un Gas.	75⅛	72½	72⅜	74⅜
300	Burns Br B.	24⅛	24	24	24⅞
100	Bush T old	98	98	98	97
300	Butte Cop..	5	5	5	5
200	Butte & Sup	16⅛	16	16	15⅜
100	Butterick ..	17	17	17	..
200	Caddo Oil...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Cal Pack...	89	88½	88½	89
1100	Cal Pet.....	22⅛	21	21⅜	21
700	Can Pac....	147	146⅝	146⅝	146½
300	Cen Leather	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13½
1300	Cen Lea pr.	43⅛	41⅞	42½	41
300	Cerro de P.	46	46	46	45⅞
1000	Chandler M.	31	30¼	30¼	30⅞
600	Ches & Ohio	82¼	81⅞	81⅞	82
200	Chi&Alton ..	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
500	Chi&Alt pr.	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10
100	Chi&E Ill...	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
400	Chi Gt West	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1500	Chi Gt W pf	19½	19	19¼	19
700	ChiM&SP ..	12	12	12	12
800	ChiM&Sp pf	19½	19¼	19½	19½
300	Chi&NW ...	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅛
100	Chi Pneu ...	85	85	85	..
1400	Chi RI	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅝
100	Chi RI 6%..	75	75	75	75
100	Chi RI 7%..	86½	86½	86½	86
100	ChiStP&Om	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44
1500	Chi Yel Cab	50	48⅝	49	48¼
1200	Chile Cop...	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	31⅞
100	CCC&StL ...	132	132	132	..
100	Cluet Pbdy.	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	56⅞
4300	Colo F&I...	38⅜	37	37⅜	37¼
300	Colo Couth..	41⅜	41¼	41¼	41
100	Colo So 1pf	59½	59½	59½	59
800	Col Carbon.	44	42½	42½	43
3200	Col Gas.....	42½	41½	41½	42
500	Com Col A..	65	63⅝	65	62
800	Com Sol B...	61⅞	60	61⅞	58⅜
800	Congoleum.	44½	44⅜	44½	44¼
200	Conley Tin..	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	..
17300	Con Gas.....	69	67⅜	67⅜	68¼
100	Con Gas Blt	139⅜	139⅜	139⅜	138
200	Con Textile.	3	3	3	2⅞
300	Cont Can....	56½	56¼	56¼	56⅜
400	Cont Motors.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
27600	Corn Prd....	35½	34	34½	34¼
6700	Cosden.....	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜
1100	Crucible....	55⅛	54½	54½	54½
100	do pf......	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	..
200	Cuba Cane..	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
6200	Cuba C pf...	59⅛	57⅞	57⅞	58⅜
2400	Cub Am S...	30⅝	30	30	30
200	do pf.......	98	98	98	..
400	CubDom S..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
200	Cuyamel F..	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
500	Dan Boone..	11½	11¼	11¼	10⅞
1700	Davison....	44⅛	43⅛	43½	43⅝
200	DeBeers.....	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
800	Del Lac&W	132⅛	131⅛	131⅛	133
2000	Del & Hud.	120½	117⅞	118⅞	121
200	Det Edison	109	109	109	109
40	Dome Mines	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
300	Dupont	126	125½	125½	125⅜
200	Dupont deb.	92¼	91½	92¼	..
200	Eaton Axle..	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
200	Elec Battery	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56½
200	Emer-Br pf.	8	8	8	..
100	End John...	62½	62½	62½	62½
2500	Erie.......	26⅜	26	26⅛	26
900	Erie 1 pf...	36¼	36¼	36⅜	36
300	Erie 2 pf...	36¼	36	36	..
100	Ex Buffet...	21	21	21	21¼
400	Fed Light...	84	82½	84	..
300	Fairbanks..	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	..
1500	Fam Play...	80½	79⅜	79⅞	80
100	Fifth Ave B	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
1100	Fisk Rubber	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
600	Fleischmann	71½	70½	70½	70⅜
1500	Foundation..	84⅜	83⅜	84⅜	83⅞
500	Freeport Tx.	8	8	8	7⅞
11800	Gen Asphalt	40	39	39	39½
9600	Gen Elec....	244⅜	241⅜	243⅝	243½
4300	Gen Elec Sp	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1800	Gen Motors.	56¼	55⅜	55⅜	56⅜
200	Gen Mot db	89	89	89	89
200	Gen Mot 7%	99	99	99	99
1500	Gen Pet....	40½	40	40⅜	40⅜
500	Gimbel Br..	56⅜	55⅜	56⅜	55½
500	Goodrich ...	29	28	28	28⅞
100	Goodrich pf.	87½	87½	87½	..
2600	Goodyr pf..	67½	65⅜	66	65
100	Goodyr ppf..	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..
1100	Gray & Dav	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
1000	Grt Nor pf.	60¼	60	60	59⅞
300	Grt Nor Ore	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
600	Grt W Sug.	85⅞	85	85	85⅞
200	Gulf Mobile.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
1300	Gulf Steel..	69⅛	67½	67⅞	68½
100	Hartman ...	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34¼
900	Hayes Wh..	33½	32⅜	32⅜	33⅜
1900	Houston Oil.	69⅞	69	69	68⅜
700	Hudson Mot.	26½	26½	26½	26½
17405	Ill Cen Rts.	½	½	½	½
800	Ill Central	107¼	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜
300	Indian Refin	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
300	Ind Oil & G.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1600	Inland St ..	38⅛	38⅜	38½	38
600	Inspiration.	24½	24	24½	24¼
500	Interboro R	24	23½	23⅞	22⅝
1800	In Business.	102⅜	101	102⅜	100⅞
100	Int Cement .	48½	48½	48½	49¼
6300	Int Comb ...	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
2100	Int MMar pf	37⅛	34⅜	34⅞	34⅝
1600	Int Nickel..	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18
1100	Int Paper ..	44	43⅛	44	43⅛
200	Int Tel & T.	82	82	82	81½
300	Intertype ...	29½	29½	29½	29½
1200	Invincible ..	13	12⅞	13	13
1000	Jordan Mot..	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
500	Kan City So.	19½	19½	19½	19⅜
300	Kan C So pf	54	54	54	54⅞
800	Kan & Gulf.	½	⅜	½	½
400	Kayser	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19
800	Kelly Spring	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
3000	Kennecott ..	45⅛	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜
200	Keystone ...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
300	Kinney	73⅛	72⅜	73⅛	72
100	Kresge	420	420	420	414⅜
500	Ksge	46	44¼	45⅜	44
2100	Lehigh Val.	60½	60	60⅜	60
200	Lim Loco ..	59⅜	59⅛	59⅛	59
700	Loews Inc..	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
3800	Mack Tr ...	96⅝	95½	96	96
400	Magma Cop.	33	32½	32½	32⅜
400	Mallinson ..	22	21⅛	21½	21½
100	Manati pf ..	78	78	78	..
100	Man El Sup	43	43	43	..
600	Man Elv mg	46	45½	45⅜	46
200	Man Shirt ..	35	34⅞	35	33⅞
700	Maracaibo ..	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	25⅞
200	MktStR ppf..	44	43⅜	44	43⅛
13700	Marland Oil	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜	..
100	Math Alkali	33	33	33	33
1000	Maxwell A..	59⅛	58½	58⅞	59
2600	Maxwell B..	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	18¼
600	May Dpt St	94⅜	94	94⅛	94
700	McCrory B...	88⅜	88	88⅜	87
100	McIntyre ..	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½
7300	Mex Seabd .	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	23
1200	Miami Cop ..	21⅛	20½	20⅝	20½
200	Midland ...	15⅛	15	15	..
1600	Mid States ..	1½	1¼	1⅜	1¼
2800	Mo K&T	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
1400	Mo KT pf...	43⅜	43	43	43
1100	Mo Pac	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19
4400	Mo Pac pf..	54	52⅞	52⅞	53⅜
100	Mont Pow...	65	65	65	..
4100	Mont Ward..	36	35⅛	35⅜	35⅞
200	Moon Mot...	21	21	21	21
400	Mother Lode.	7⅜	7½	7½	7⅜
100	Nash Mot ..	142	142	142	140
100	Nash M pf..	104	104	104	..
1100	Nat Bisc....	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	72⅞
100	Nat Clo&S..	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	..
100	Nat Dpt Sto.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	..
600	Nat Enam...	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜
200	Nat Lead ..	149⅛	149⅛	149⅛	148⅜
100	NatRyMx 2pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
300	Nat Supply	55	54⅞	55	55
100	NY Ship...	14	14	14	..
300	New Cons...	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜
100	New Or Tx	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜
500	NY Air Br..	41⅜	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
100	NY Air B A..	51	51	51	51
7200	NY Central	104⅜	104	104	103⅝
700	NY C&StL..	107⅛	106⅛	107	107
100	NY C&SLpf..	87⅛	87	87⅛	87½
2700	NY NH&H..	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
600	NY Ont&W..	20⅛	20	20	19⅞
200	Niag F pf...	28⅜	28¼	28¼	28⅜
1500	Norf&West	122½	120⅝	120⅝	122
7000	North Am..	33	32⅛	32⅜	32
1087	North A pf...	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1100	North Pac...	61⅛	60⅜	60⅞	60⅞
100	Ontario Sil..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
100	Orpheum C..	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
100	Otis Elev....	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	67
100	Otis Steel....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Owens Bot..	41	41	41	41
400	Pac Gas....	94	93⅜	94	95
500	Pac Cst pf..	62	62	62	..
6400	Pac Oil ...	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	48
1900	Packard M .	13½	12⅞	12⅞	12½
900	Pan-Am Pet	51⅜	50½	50⅝	51½
9000	Pan-Am B..	50½	49⅜	50¼	49⅜
200	Parish sta.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
1000	Penn RR ..	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜
700	Penn Seabd.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Peoples Gas.	104⅛	103⅛	103⅛	102½
1100	Pere Marq..	57⅜	57	57⅜	56⅜
200	Phil Co ...	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47½
100	Phil Co pf .	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	..
7500	Phillips Pet.	32	31⅛	31⅛	31½
200	Pierce-Ar ..	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	..
100	Pierce Oil ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Pierce O pf.	25	25	25	24⅜
100	Pitts Coal ..	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅜
700	Pitts-Util pf	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
1700	Pitts WV..	53⅛	52⅜	53⅛	52⅜
300	Pitts WV pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	..
700	Postum C ..	66⅛	66	66	65⅜
700	Prod & Ref.	25⅞	25½	25½	25⅛
2000	PittsWV rts	8	8	8	7⅞
3500	Pub Serv ..	60⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
100	Pub Ser 7%.	100	100	100	..
200	Pub Ser rts.	17	16⅜	17	16⅛
6830	Pub S rts pf	⅜	¼	¼	⅜
300	Pullman	128	127½	127½	127
2000	Punta Sug..	47⅛	45⅛	45⅜	46⅜
600	Pure Oil ...	23⅛	22⅞	23	23
100	Pure Oil 8%.	95	95	95	96½
1000	Radio	26⅛	26	26⅛	26
100	Radio pf ...	46	46	46	..
400	Ry Steel Sp.	125¼	124	124¼	123¼
800	Ray Copper.	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
4100	Reading ...	58⅛	57⅜	58	58
100	Readg 1 pf.	35	35	35	35
1000	Reading rts.	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	19½
400	Rem Type ..	40⅛	40	40⅛	..
200	Replogle Stl.	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
2200	Repub Stl ..	43⅛	42½	42⅜	43⅜
300	Rep St pf.	85	84	84	85
100	Reynolds S .	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
900	Royal Dutch.	41⅛	41	41	41
700	Rutland pf...	55	53⅜	55	..
900	St Joseph ..	33	32½	32½	32¼
4100	StL&SF	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝
700	StL&SF pf..	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	68¼
1700	StL SW	39⅛	39	39	39
900	StL SW pf..	69	68½	69	68½
800	Savage A ..	60⅜	60	60	60⅛
1000	Seabd AL ..	14⅛	14	14	14
400	Seabd AL pf	25½	25½	25½	26
100	Sears Roe ..	104⅛	103⅛	104⅞	104⅜
8100	Shell Union.	18	17⅜	17⅜	18
100	Simmons ...	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
6600	Simms Pet..	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
10400	Sinclair	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝	16⅜
200	Sinclair pf..	81	80	80	80½
1900	Skelly Oil ..	19¼	18⅞	19	19
100	Sloss Shef ..	66½	66½	66½	67
700	So Pacific ..	92⅜	92	92	92¼
2200	So Railway.	65⅞	65¼	65¼	65¼
300	Spicer Co ..	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
100	Spicer pf ...	91	91	91	91½
700	Sta Gas	36⅜	36	36	36⅜
2800	Sta Oil NJ..	35⅜	35⅜	35¼	35¼
2400	Sta Oil Cal.	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	57¼
700	Sta Pl Glass	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
600	Sta O NJ pf.	117¼	117⅜	117¼	117⅜
11300	St-Warner ..	54¼	52	52¼	55
100	Stromberg ..	62¼	62¼	62½	62½
2700	Studebaker ..	38⅜	38⅛	38	38
400	Sub Boat ...	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1900	Super Oil ...	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Tenn Cop ...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3800	Tex Co	40¼	40⅛	40¼	40⅛
4200	Tex Gulf S	77⅛	75⅜	77⅛	76
800	Tex & Pac.	33	32⅛	32⅛	32⅞
500	Tex P Coal.	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
200	Tidewater ..	119	118⅝	119	118
500	Timken	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
420	Trans Oil...	4⅛	3⅞	4	..
100	Trans & W..	29	29	29	..
300	Un Bag & P	37½	37½	37½	..
100	Un Oil	21	21	21	25
700	Un Pacific .	136⅜	136¼	136¼	136½
300	Un Tk C pf.	112⅞	112½	112⅞	..
200	Uni Alloy St	21	21	21	..
100	Uni Fruit ..	200¼	200¼	200¼	200
1100	Uni Ry Inv	18⅞	18⅞	19	19
1300	Uni RyInv pf	43	42⅜	43	42⅜
7500	US C I Pipe.	109¼	107¼	108	109⅜
800	US Dist	29⅜	29¼	29¼	29⅜
200	US Hoffman	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	22⅛
1000	US Ind Alco	69⅜	68⅛	68⅜	68⅜
100	US Realty ..	92	92	92	91⅞
200	US Rub pf..	85⅛	85	85⅛	88½
1200	US Rubber ..	33⅜	32	32⅜	33
700	U S Smelt..	33⅜	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
100	U S Smelt pf	44	44	44	..
25300	U S Steel...	106⅛	105⅛	105⅜	105⅜
400	U S Steel pf.	122⅜	121⅞	121⅞	122⅛
600	Utah Cop...	78⅛	78	78	78
2100	Utah Secur.	30⅛	29⅜	30	29⅜
100	Va IC&C pf.	76	76	76	..
100	Va Rv&Pw.	59	59	59	59⅜
500	Vanadium	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22½
200	Van Raalte.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
1300	Vivaudou ..	8⅛	8	8	8¼
1100	Wabash	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜
1600	Wab pf A...	42⅛	41⅜	41⅜	42
2900	Waldorf	16⅛	15⅛	16	15¼
300	Weber & H..	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
300	Wells-Fargo	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
1600	W Md	10¼	10	10	10⅛
200	W Pac.....	21⅛	21	21	21
200	W Penn	85	84⅛	84⅜	84
200	W Union....	110¼	110⅜	110¼	110
100	Westg A B	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92½
900	Westg Elec..	62	61	61	61¼
200	Wheeling ...	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	White Eagle	25	24⅞	24⅞	24⅛
2000	White Mot..	62¼	60⅜	61¼	61¼
1000	Wick Spenc.	1	1	1	1
1400	Willys-Over.	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1400	Willys-O pf.	66	63	64	64⅜
300	Wilson	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5300	Woolworth	104⅞	102⅜	104	104¼
1000	Wor Pump..	37⅜	36⅛	36⅜	38
300	Wrigley	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
2400	Yellow Cab..	51	50	50¼	50½

*Ex-dividend.

POSTUM CEREAL CO.

Postum Cereal Co., Inc., and subsidiaries, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1924, report net of $3,096,998 after expenses and federal taxes, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $6.76 a share on 400,000 shares of no-par common, compared with $2,439,332, or $5.12 a share, in the first nine months of 1923. For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1924, net profit totaled $1,416,306, or $3.21 a share, compared with $801,977, or $1.68 a share, in the third quarter of last year.

TEXAS CO. BETTERS POSITION

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Dividends of the Texas Company for the year already have been earned after making allowance for inventory adjustments to date, according to Amos L. Beatty, president of the company. Bank loans have been reduced $9,000,000 and the company has on hand more cash than at the beginning of the year.

BUYS ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has ordered seven electric locomotives of a new type from the General Electric Company, five of which will be used for freight service on the main line between Oak Point, N. Y., and New Haven.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 16—Consols for money today were 57⅜; De Beers 11½; Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was 3⅜ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 3½-3⅝ per cent; three months bills, 3⅝ per cent.

CENTRAL ORDERS RAILS

New York Central ordered 190,000 tons of steel rails, about 87,000 tons of which will be rolled by the United States Steel subsidiaries, Carnegie Steel and Illinois Steel, 87,000 tons by Bethlehem, and 16,000 tons by Inland.

FERRO MANGANESE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—English makers of ferro-manganese have advanced their price to $100 a ton, duty paid, tidewater. This quotation was made by domestic makers several weeks ago, but up to the present English material could be obtained at $95 per ton.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL

Republic Iron & Steel reports net loss of $45,379 after charges for the September quarter, compared with net income of $464,225 in the preceding quarter, and net income of $1,693,497 in the September quarter of 1923.

SCREEN WIRE CUT $15 A TON

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16—The American Steel & Wire Company announce new quotations, Cleveland and Worcester, Mass., base. The new price shows screen wire at 9.25 cents net, Cleveland, a reduction of $15 a ton for 24-guage.

ST. PAUL'S FREIGHT LOADINGS

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway handled 72,175 revenue cars in the first 11 days of October, a decrease of 2524 under the corresponding period last year.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Oct. 16—The Bank of England minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; pivotal industries lose ground.

Bonds: Steady; German loan touches 95⅝.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; trading quiet.

Cotton: Higher; fears tropical storm.

Sugar: Easy; European selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Reactionary; large receipts.

Corn: Weak; disappointing cash demand.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Lower.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	1:30 p.m.
100	Amal Leather	8	8	8
100	Am & For Pow wi	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
800	Am Gas & El new	85	83	85
375	Am Lt & Traction	138	137	137
10	Am Lt & Trac pf	92	92	92
9900	Am Power & Lt.	43	41¼	42⅜
40	Appalachian Pow.	67⅛	66	67⅛
100	Atl Fruit Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	Burroughs A M pf.	101	101	101
100	Cent C I Pipe	31	31	31
100	Chi Nipple A	35¼	35⅛	35¼
100	Chi Nipple B T	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
470	Com Pow Corp	100⅛	98	100⅛
70	do pf	77	75	77
400	Cuba Company	36	36	36
100	Doe Die Cast	17¼	17¼	17¼
1500	Dubilier C & R	53⅜	52⅛	53⅛
400	Durant Mot	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
500	East Pa Elec	60⅛	59⅜	59⅜
100	Elec Ry Sec	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
500	Film Inspection	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
30	Ford Mot Can	467	465	465
70	Gillette Saf Raz	319	318	318
900	Hazeltine Corp	27	26½	27
100	Heyden Chemical	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Intercontntl Rub	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
700	Inter-Ocean Radio	12⅜	12½	12⅜
2900	Jones Radio Mfg	10	9⅜	9⅜
400	Lehigh Power Sec	80	78⅜	80
4400	Leh Val Coal Co	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛
25	Leh Val Coal Sales	81	81	81
400	McCrory St war	47	47	47
1020	Middle West Util	72	69½	72
200	National Leather	3¼	3¼	3¼
180	New Jersey Zinc	164⅛	164	164⅛
25	New York Tel pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
500	Nickel Plate wi	71	70	71
200	do pf wi	81	81	81
100	Peerless Motors	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
200	Pitts Term C wi	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
100	Radio Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Radio Corp pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Reo Truck	16½	16½	16½
400	Rova Radio ctf	13⅛	12½	12½
100	Stand Publishing	26	26	26
100	Swift Internat	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
200	Swift & Co	104¼	104⅛	104¼
600	Ten El Pow	38⅛	36	38⅛
100	do 2d pf	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
500	Thompson Rad ctfs	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
100	Todd Shipyards	45⅛	44	44
100	Union Carbide	59½	59½	59½
1400	United Bakeries	115	110½	115
100	Un Retail Candy	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100	US Lt & Heat pfd	1½	1½	1½
2300	Ward Bak Cor B	34⅜	34½	34⅜
4200	Ware Radio Corp	28⅜	27⅜	28⅜
700	Western Power	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
10	Am Lt Trac war	36	36	36
4100	Col G E new pf	106	104½	104⅜
1800	Con G E w i	35⅜	35	35⅜
100	Duz Inc	24⅜	24½	24⅜
500	Gillette S new wi	56⅜	56	56⅜
100	Tower Mfg	21½	21⅛	21½
100	Royal Typewri	15	15	15
73	Penn Water Pwr	131	130	130
200	Omnibus Cor ctfs	17	16⅜	17
100	do pf	87¼	87¼	87¼
10	Natl Pow Light	167	167	167
	STANDARD OILS			
200	Anglo-Am Oil	15¼	15¼	15¼
20	Buckeye Pipe Line	58	57	58
30	Galena Signal Oil	55	53	55
30	Imp Oil, Canada	102½	102	102½
10	Indiana Pipe Line	71	71	71
3600	Internat Pet	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞
150	Magnolia Pet	130	128	130
300	Ohio Oil	60½	59⅛	60⅛
100	Penn Mex Fuel	36	35⅛	36
830	Prarie Oil & Gas	210	207	207
20	Prarie Pipe Line	104½	103	104½
10	Southern Pipe L	83	83	83
7900	Stand Oil Ind	55⅜	55⅛	55⅛
200	Stand Oil Kans	34¼	33⅜	34¼
300	Stand Oil Ken	115	114½	114½
10	Stand Oil Neb	235	235	235
800	Stand Oil of N Y	39½	39⅜	39½
50	Stand Oil of Ohio	313	306	313
80	Stand Oil of O pf	118	118	118
800	Vacuum Oil	71⅛	70⅞	71⅛
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
2300	Arkansas Nat Gas	4⅛	4	4
1200	Carib Syndicate	3	2⅞	3
50	Cities Service	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛
200	Cities Serv B ctfs	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
100	Cities Service pf	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
2000	Cit Ser script	82	82	82
100	Cit Ser cash script	71½	71½	71½
200	Creole Syndicate	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Euclid Oil	93	93	93
600	Gulf Oil	60⅜	60⅛	60⅜
1900	Lago Pet	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2200	Mount Producers	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
14700	Mutual Oil ctfs	11	10⅞	11
1400	New Bradford	4½	4½	4½
1800	N M & Ariz Ld Co	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
100	Pennock Oil Cor	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
200	Red Banks Oil	36	35⅞	36
700	Royal Can	6	5⅜	5⅜
300	Salt Creek Prod	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
100	Tidal Osage	8	8	8
900	Wilcox Oil	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
6000	Woodley Petrol	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
200	Venezuelan Pete	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
	MINING			
1500	Canario Copper	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
600	Cons Cop Min	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Howe Sound Co	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
700	Kay Copper	1½	1	1½
300	Kerr Lake	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Premier Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2800	South Amer P&G	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
200	Tonopah Extension	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Unity Gold	1	1	1
	DOMESTIC BONDS			
2	Allied Packer 6s	72¼	72¼	72¼
1	Allied Packer 8s	85½	85½	85½
2	Alumin 7s '25	103	103	103
72	Am Gas Elec 6s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
5	Am Pow&Lt 6s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2	AmPwr&Lt 6s old	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
4	Am Thread Co 6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Anglo Am Oil 7½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	Beth Steel 7s '35	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
20	Can Nat Ry eq 7s	109	109	109
1	Can Nat Ry 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Cities Serv 7s C	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7	Cities Serv 7s D	97⅛	97	97⅛
1	Con Gas Balt 6½s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
11	Con Textile 8s	79½	79	79
3	Cudahy Pack 5½s	87	86⅞	86⅞
1	Detroit City G 6s	102	102	102
1	Detroit Edison 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	Dunlap T & R 7s	95	95	95
1	Fisher Body 6s '28	102	102	102
2	General Pet 6s	100½	100½	100½
7	Gulf Oil 5s	98	98	98
16	Internat Match 6½	100¼	100¼	100¼
24	Kennecott Cop 7s	106¼	106⅛	106¼
3	Leh Val RR 5s	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
2	Lib, McN & L 7s	100	100	100
3	Nat Leath 8s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Nor Sts Pow 6½s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3	do cvt 6½s	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Ohio Pow 5s "B"	89	89	89
2	Penn Ry 5s wi	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6	Phillips Pet 7½ ww	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Pub Svc Cor NJ 7	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
26	do 6s wi	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2	Pub Ser E&G 5½s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
8	Shawsheen 7s	104½	104⅜	104⅜
2	Sloss Sheffield 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6	So Cal Edison 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
37	Stand G&E 6½s	101⅜	101	101¼
1	St Oil N Y 7s '25	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	St Oil N Y 7s '31	106	106	106
2	St Oil N Y 6½s	107¾	107¾	107¾
6	Swift & Co 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Un Oil Prod 8s	30	26	26
2	Un Rys Hav 7½s	107½	107½	107½
1	Webster Mills 6½s	103	103	103
	FOREIGN BONDS			
2	Indus Bk Fin 7s	95	94¾	94¾
2	King Neth 6s '72	98	98	98
2	Poland 6s	73½	73½	73½
10	Rep Peru 8s	99	99	99
30	Russ 6½s ctfs NC	13½	13	13
1	Russian 5½s	14	14	14
5	Russ 5½s ctfs	12½	12½	12½
1	Swiss 5½s	101¼	101¼	101¼

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., N. Y. and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	23.30	23.45	23.15	23.40	23.14
Dec.	22.45	22.75	22.37	22.74	22.28
Jan.	22.58	22.90	22.49	22.89	22.40
Mar.	22.95	23.22	22.81	23.22	22.69
May	23.18	23.43	23.04	23.41	22.89
July	22.84	23.04	22.70	23.04	22.52

Spots 23.55, up 25.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	13.02	13.06	12.39	13.03	13.16
Dec.	12.81	12.89	12.81	12.89	12.95
Jan.	12.85	12.92	12.74	12.92	12.98
Mar.	12.90	12.99	12.80	12.97	13.03
May	12.92	13.06	12.84	13.02	13.07
July	12.80	12.92	12.75	12.92	12.98

Spots 13.33 down 6. Tone at close steady.

Sales (British), 5000; (American), 2300 bales.

Approximately $2,300,000 will be credited as a German reparation payment to the United States when the ZR-3 is formally accepted by this Government.

PROGRESS OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC ROAD

In First-Class Shape—Shows Record Revenues—May Earn $9 Share on Preferred

One of the most noteworthy accomplishments in the railroad operations of the present year, a year which will bulk large as a period of outstanding developments in transportation matters, has been the notable progress made in the building up of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

Early in 1923 the road and equipment were in bad condition, the property was inefficiently operated, the morale of the employees was at low ebb, and the other southwestern roads were getting business properly belonging to this system. Since the advent of the new management on April 1, 1923, all these conditions have improved steadily.

The property is being put in first-class shape; its operating officials, particularly President L. W. Baldwin, are conceded to be of the first rank; a feeling of enthusiasm has been instilled in the employees, and traffic reports show no railroad in the country enjoying such increase of business as Missouri Pacific.

After failing to earn fixed charges in 1922, Missouri Pacific was able to show only 16 cents a share on its $71,800,100 preferred stock in 1923. This year it is expected earnings will be in the neighborhood of $9 a share on the preferred.

Record Breaking Revenue

Improved earnings this year were, first of all, due to the fact that the system has been getting a larger share of the business moving. Moreover, while an effort has been made to put road and equipment in good shape, expenses have been curtailed wherever possible.

In the first eight months of this year Missouri Pacific reported gross revenue of $77,624,783, the greatest amount of revenue ever earned in a like period during the history of the road.

The following table shows gross revenue, various expenses (with ratios to gross), net operating income, balance available for interest and surplus after charges in the first eight months of 1924 and 1923:

	1924	1923
Operating revs	$77,624,783	$73,439,762
Mt way and st	12,071,487	10,475,790
Per cent to gross	15.5	14.2
Mt of equipment	16,812,859	19,858,060
Per cent to gross	21.6	270.
Transportation	29,626,776	29,320,858
Per cent to gross	38.1	39.9
Total oper expenses	63,063,971	63,496,884
Per cent to gross	81.2	86.4
Net oper inc	9,014,179	4,880,874
Bal avail for int	10,581,417	6,274,856
Sur af chgs	2,359,498	*1,618,266

*Deficit.

That way expenses were higher was no doubt due to the fact that they were neglected last year in favor of more vital expenditures necessary on maintenance of equipment, following the 1922 shop strike. There is, of course, still considerable room for improvement in expenses, but it is reasonable to expect the management will carry that process further.

The road will soon begin to receive the new equipment recently ordered—3000 freight cars, 50 locomotives and new passenger cars—and this will add to the company's efficiency.

Consolidation Plan

Missouri Pacific is the first carrier to seek permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to put into effect that body's tentative consolidation plan. It desires to acquire the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railways, which, in turn, controls International-Great Northern Railroad. Decision upon its application is being awaited from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In addition to the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico and the International-Great Northern, the consolidation system would include Texas & Pacific, which Missouri Pacific controls, joint use of the Denver with the Western Pacific, and possibly Chicago & Eastern Illinois. The consolidated system would be a strong one, and, even if the roads are only leased it will have a beneficial effect upon Missouri Pacific's earnings.

According to President Baldwin, every indication points to a continued brisk fall business. Traffic in September was the greatest for any one month in the road's history, and earnings for that month will no doubt reflect that situation.

Market interest in this road's securities is centered in the preferred stock, upon which there is now an accumulation of $30 a share in unpaid dividends.

SLUMP IN GRAIN PRICES FOLLOWS EARLY ADVANCES

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—Although December wheat today opened at the highest price which it had yet touched this season, heavy profit taking quickly brought about a decided setback. The initial upturn was due to higher quotations at Liverpool, and to further drought complaints from Argentina.

Opening prices, which varied from the same as yesterday's finish to 1c higher, with December $1.51½@1.52¾ and May $1.56@1.56¾, were followed by a general downturn that in some cases went 3c under the earlier top level.

After opening at ¼c off to an equal advance, December $1.13½@1.14, corn showed losses of more than 2c.

Oats started unchanged to ¼c higher, December 56c. Later, all months underwent a material decline.

Rapid disappearance of stocks of lard gave firmness to the provision market.

Wheat closed weak 1⅞@2¾c net lower, December 149@149¼, and May 153⅛@153¼.

Corn closed heavy, 2⅛@4¾c net lower, December 109⅝@109⅜@109¾.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Oct. 16 1924	Sept. 16 1924	Oct. 17 1923
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.67½	1.52¼	1.39½
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.64½	1.47½	1.24½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.35¼	1.27⅜	1.30
Oats, No. 2 white	.62⅛	.59⅛	.53¼
Flour, Minn. pat	8.00	7.40	6.60
Lard, prime	16.80	14.25	13.20
Pork, mess	31.50	29.75	25.75
Beef, family	31.50	25.50	18.25
Sugar, gran.	7.15	7.15	9.15
Iron, No. 2 Phil	21.76	21.76	26.76
Silver	.71⅛	.69⅛	.63¼
Tin	49.75	47.00	41.875
Copper	13.00	13.125	12.875
Rubber, rib sm. sht	.31⅜	.28	.26⅜
Cotton, Md Uplnds	23.40	22.15	20.80
Steel billets, Pitts	36.00	37.00	42.50
Print cloths	.08½	.07	.07½
Zinc	6.65	6.575	6.75

URUGUAYAN LOAN IN NEW YORK

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 16—The harbor committee has contracted with the National City Bank of New York for a loan of 1,000,000 gold pesos at 6 per cent for harbor improvements.

CHILE'S SURPLUS LOWER

The Chile Copper Company reports surplus of $5,395,555 for the six months ended June 30 after taxes, interest and depreciation, about $4,000,000 less than a year ago.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct.16	Oct.15
25	Am Pneu	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
4	Am Pneu pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
12	Am Sugar....	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	41⅞
5	Am Sugar pf	87	87	87	..
682	Am T & T	125⅞	125⅜	125¾	125¼
41	Am Wool pf	96⅛	96	96	96
50	Am Brick ..	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
25	Bos Con Gas	107	106⅜	107	..
33	Bos Elev	74	73	73	..
32	Bos El 1pf ..	113	111	112	..
57	Bos El 2pf ..	93	93	93	93
30	Bos&Albany	156	156	156	157
164	Bos & Me....	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17
30	Bos&M pf A..	24½	24	24½	24
1	Bos Prov ..	164⅛	164⅛	164⅛	165
80	Cal & Ariz...	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
16	Cal & Hecla..	48	48	48	..
89	Connor J T ..	22⅜	22¼	22¼	23
247	Cop Range..	22½	22¼	22¼	22⅜
50	Dubilier	52½	52½	52½	..
8	Cumbld pf..	84	84	84	..
125	Eastern S S.	44	43	44	43
20	East S S pf..	37	37	37	..
50	East Butte...	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	..
76	Edison Elec..	178½	178	178	178½
20	Fisk 1 pf....	62	62	62	..
60	Gillette n....	56½	56¼	56½	56½
1	Gen Elec ...	244	244	244	243⅜
966	Gen Elec Sp.	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
74	Gray & Davis	3	3	3	2⅞
10	Hardy	21	21	21	21
90	Hood Rubber	48½	48	48	..
48	Island Creek.	125	124½	125	124⅞
10	Isle Royale..	14⅛	14½	14½	15
118	Libby McN ..	5	4⅞	5	5
60	Mass Gas ...	70½	69⅜	70	69¼
8	Mass Gas pf.	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65
195	May Old Col.	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
5	Mergethaler.	164	164	164	163
195	Mex Invest ..	10	9	9	8
119	Miss Riv Pw.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
5	Miss Riv P pf	88	88	88	88
20	Mohawk	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	31
50	Nash	142	142	142	..
453	Nat Leather.	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅜
145	New Corelia..	20	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
40	New Dom...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	N E Oil	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
4	N E So Mills	9	9	9	8½
100	N E Tel	105	104⅞	105	105
1034	NY NH & H.	22⅜	21¼	21⅜	21⅜
100	Nipissing ...	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
90	North Butte..	3	2	2⅜	2⅜
10	N A Oys.....	10	10	10	10
10	Old Colony...	90	90	90	90
50	Old Domi....	20	20	20	19⅜
58	Pacific Mills.	76½	75½	76½	75½
100	Park City...	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
94	Pere Marq...	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜	57⅛
100	Pocahontas..	13	13	13	..
100	Punta Sugar	46	46	46	47¼
163	Ray Con....	11⅞	11½	11⅛	..
10	Reece B H...	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
20	Rutland	53½	53½	53½	..
15	Swift & Co ..	105	104½	104½	105
702	Swift Inter...	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	27½
50	Torrington...	40	39	40	..
10	United Fruit	201½	201½	201½	201
581	Un Shoe	39⅛	38⅜	39⅛	38⅞
10	Un Shoe pf..	25⅜	25½	25½	26½
10	US Smelt pf..	43½	43½	43½	..
50	US Steel	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
70	Utah Apex...	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
50	Ventura Oil..	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜
1612	Waldorf Sys	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	15⅛
285	Warren B ..	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36⅞
10	Wrn B 2pf..	39½	39½	39½	..
24	Westingh'se	61⅜	60⅞	60⅞	..
	BONDS				
2000	Am T&T 4s	97	97	97	..
1000	Am Sug 6s..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
10000	Grmn 7s....	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	..
1000	Hood R 7s	102	102	102	..
3000	Miss Riv 5s	97	97	97	97
1000	Mem Bdg 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	..
6000	Swift 5s ...	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛
1000	West T&T 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Advace	.69	.60	.69
Ace Oil	.70	.68	.69
Ahumada	.06½	.06	.06½
Cal Jerome	.12	.12	.12
British Am	.85	.85	.85
Chief Cons. Min.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Crystal Cop.	.61	.55	.55
Denbigh	.05	.05	.05
Eureka	.07½	.07½	.07½
Eastern Smelting	.08	.07	.07½
Great Del	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
First nat	.37	.37	.37
Iron Cap	2⅜	2½	2½
Int Ocean	12¼	12	12¼
Jerome Verde Dev	1	1	1
Mohican Copper	.10	.10	.10
Paymaster	.49	.48	.48
Peavine	.56	.52	.56
Silver Dyke	2	1⅜	1⅜
Shea	.10	.10	.10
Trilty	.46	.45	.45
Uited Verde Ext	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
Verde Jer	.53	.53	.53
Verde Central Cop	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Verde	.19	.19	.19

Sales, 32,585 shares.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT				
Dec.	1.52⅜	1.52⅜	1.48	1.49½
May	1.56⅜	1.56⅜	1.52	1.53⅛
July	1.38⅛	1.38⅛	1.34½	1.35
CORN				
Dec.	1.14	1.14	1.09⅜	1.09⅜
May	1.15⅞	1.15⅞	1.10⅞	1.11¼
July	1.16	1.16	1.11⅛	1.11½
OATS				
Dec.	.56	.56	.54	.54¼
May	.60½	.60½	.58⅛	.58½
July	.56⅜	.56⅜	.55	.55
LARD				
Dec.	15.90	15.90	15.75	15.77b
May	14.75	14.85	14.30	14.70b
July	14.00	14.02	13.90	13.90b

bBid.

MINNEAPOLIS

WHEAT	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.50½	1.46⅜	1.47½
May	1.55	1.51	1.51⅞

WINNIPEG

WHEAT			
Oct.	1.67¼	1.60½	1.61⅝
Dec.	1.59	1.53⅜	1.53⅜
May	1.62½	1.56½	1.56⅜

RECORD DEPOSITS IN CHICAGO BANKS

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—Total deposits and loans of combined Chicago banks are the highest in history. The increase in loans in the face of present business conditions is believed due to heavy lending in the call money market.

The combined statement of Chicago banks Oct. 10 shows total loans and discounts of $1,636,231,000, compared with $1,510,864,000 June 30; deposits $2,457,369,000, compared with $2,342,569,000; cash resources $549,284,000, compared with $636,396,000; savings deposits $592,988,000, compared with $606,184,000.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (Special)—According to a decision just handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers, portions of lobster in cans consisting principally of the internal part, commonly known as tomalley, with pieces of the white tissue, a negligible portion of the roe, and small bits of the body of the lobster, not ordinarily used in canning lobster, nevertheless still remain canned lobster and are free of duty under paragraph 1662 of the tariff act of 1922.

This decision sustains protests of Davies, Turner & Co. and the Stone & Downer Company of Boston. The collector's assessment of 30 per cent under paragraph 721, act of 1922, as fish paste, is set aside. This merchandise was described as canned lobster and lobster caviar.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY

June:	1924	1923
Gross	$763,369	$801,074
Net rev inc other inc	87,633	100,867
Deficit aft fixed chgs	274,096	144,825
Gross—6 mos.	4,408,488	4,490,574
Net rev inc other inc	375,419	367,824
Def aft fixed chgs.	1,067,890	1,045,378

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 16—The Bank of England's weekly return compares as follows:

	Oct. 16, '24	Oct. 18, '23
Circulation	£123,450,000	£123,362,000
Public deps	12,056,000	15,792,000
Private deps	115,878,000	109,959,000
Government deps	42,228,000	41,696,000
Other res	78,571,000	71,730,000
Resv	24,784,000	24,057,000
Propor res to liab	19.38%	20.09%
Bullion	128,484,000	127,670,000
Bank rate	4%	4%

Marcus Loew pays $1,000,000 for Pembroke, Glen Cove, estate of late Capt. Joseph R. De Lamar.

Art in Entertaining



TO HAVE lunched or dined at Sherry's is one of the pleasant memories of a day in New York.

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BETTER CRUDE OIL OUTLOOK

Believed Price in Mid-Continent Field at Bottom

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 16 (Special)—That the price of Mid-Continent crude oil definitely has hit bottom was indicated this week when Prairie Oil & Gas Company, dominant purchaser in this territory, announced it would resume payment in full as of Oct. 1 for all oil run to its account in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. It also announced it will pay on the present market for all oil run under the terms of the storage plan of July 17, waiving all storage charges.

Similar action followed on the part of the Empire Company (H. L. Doherty interests). Other large purchasers were expected to follow also.

Since July 17, the Prairie Company and other purchasers have been running all oil from the producers' field tanks, but have been paying for only 50 per cent of it. The Prairie Company, however, warns against too great drilling enthusiasm.

The belief prevails in producing circles that the crude oil situation is steadily improving. The Nation's production in the week ended Oct. 11, according to figures compiled by the Oil and Gas Journal, showed a daily average output 84,108 barrels lower than the average for the week ended Aug. 23, when the total was 2,057,319 barrels.

There was a decided slump in production of the Mid-Continent field last week, the daily average having been 1,030,180 barrels, compared with 1,042,920 for the previous week. Oklahoma itself showed a daily average last week of 514,875 barrels, or a decrease of 8700 barrels as compared with the preceding seven-day period. Late in August the Oklahoma daily production was running above 540,000 barrels a day.

In the Tonkawa field the 38 wells producing from deep sands had an output in the 24 hours ended Tuesday morning of 75,563 barrels, which is less than was being produced three weeks ago by half that number of wells. Taking into consideration the approximately 25,000 barrels a day coming from the old shallow wells at Tonkawa the total output of the field now is down to around 100,000 barrels compared with 112,000 and 114,000 three weeks ago. Nor does the Cromwell area show any signs of reviving. In fact, scouts for the large companies assert there is at present no new major oil pool in sight.

Continued strength also is reported in the gasoline market. The demand for the last week has been strong, according to buyers, and the refinery price is holding steady at 7 cents a gallon for the new navy grade.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's live-stock market were:

Cattle: Receipts, 16,000; weighty steers closing 25c lower; spots, more; moderate supply unsold; some bids 50c off; yearlings generally steady; best yearlings, $12.45; numerous strings, $11.75@12.40; best big weight steers, $10.75; few loads, 1296 to 1323-pound average, $11.50; few heavy steers above $10.25, late; several hundred head going at $9.75@10.25; grass Kansas, $6.50@6.80; double wintered kind upward to $9.40 and above; she stock, excepting canners and cutters, sluggish; vealers 25c lower; bulk $10; other classes generally steady; moderate supply fat cows unsold at noon.

Hogs: Receipts 22,000; mostly 25 to 35c lower than yesterday's average, or 35 to 50c lower than best time; closed mostly 50c off; lightweights and packing sows showed further decline; top $11.25; better 200 to 340-pound butchers largely $10.85@11.15; bulk desirable 160 to 190-pound weight, $9.80@10.70; majority good and choice 140 to 150-pound offerings $9@9.50; packing sows mostly $9.75@10; bulk desirable strong weight slaughter pigs $8@8.50; estimated holdover 25,000, many without bids.

Sheep—Receipts 18,000; fat lambs uneven; natives weak to 25c lower; westerns around steady; bulk natives $13@13.25; few sorted loads to outsiders $13.50; culls mostly $10@10.50; bulk westerns $13.35@13.50; comeback westerns $12.85; sheep unchanged; fat ewes $4.75@6.75; feeding lambs strong; bulk $12.60@15; top, $13.35 for choice 45-pound weight; full mouthed breeding ewes $6.50@7.50.

GOODYEAR TIRE CUTS PRICES

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has reduced the price on pneumatic tires for passenger cars 3 per cent to 6 per cent, effective Oct. 20. The reduction of 6 per cent affects smaller sized tires and 3 per cent reduction is applicable to larger sizes. No price change will take place on solids, balloons, or pneumatics for trucks.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT OFF

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended Oct. 11 was 1,984,000 barrels as compared with 2,010,450 barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 26,450 barrels.

INDIAN BANK RATE RAISED

LONDON, Oct. 16—The Imperial Bank of India has increased its discount rate from 5 to 6 per cent. The 5 per cent rate has been in effect since Aug. 21 last.

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INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CO.'S PROFITS LARGER

Earnings of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation maintained their usual upward trend during the last quarter, and it is said they exceeded the corresponding quarter of 1923, when $439,819 or $2.24 a share was shown, and even showed an increase over the second quarter's earnings of $588,427, or $3.07 a share on 174,154 shares outstanding.

On this basis the company will have returned approximately $8.50 a share in the first nine months of this year, or $1.50 a share in excess of regular dividend requirements of $6 annually.

From all indications thus far the company should report net earnings equivalent to between $10 and $11 a share for 1924 compared with $8.40 in 1923.

TRANSPACIFIC LUMBER RATES

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Indicating its expectation of increased transpacific lumber shipments in spite of the present temporary slump, the Westbound Conference, which met here this week, failed to establish any rate on lumber, allowing it to continue open. The Westbound Conference is composed of all the principal Oriental steamship lines. The rate of $5 a ton on wheat and flour to Japan and $5.50 to North China ports was retained.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Oct. 16—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:

	Oct. 16, '24	Oct. 18, '23
Gold	5,544,200,000	5,538,600,000
Silver	302,000,000	295,200,000
Loans and disc	7,664,700,000	4,251,700,000
Circulation	40,699,000,000	38,086,900,000
Deposits	1,772,000,000	1,967,200,000
Advcs to state	22,800,000,000	23,506,000,000
Bank rate	6%	5%

NEW BOND OFFERINGS TODAY

New bond offerings today were featured by an issue of $6,000,000 City of Bogota, Colombia, 8 per cent external sinking fund gold bonds at 98 to yield 8.20 per cent. Others included $2,493,000 American Falls Reservoir District 6 per cent general obligation bonds priced to yield 5.40 per cent. The proceeds will provide supplemental water supply for the Idaho district.

HUNGARY TO BALANCE HER BUDGET SOON

Jeremiah Smith Defines Financial Policy of the Country

GENEVA, Oct. 16—An American, Jeremiah Smith, has been demonstrating that the same sound business policies which apply in Boston, Mass., do so in Budapest, Hungary.

By old tried methods from May to September he and his associates have put Hungary on the road to balancing her budget within two years, have stabilized the Hungarian crown, put the railroads on a paying basis, and removed most obstacles to production and trade.

Mr. Smith came here to make his report to the League. In addition to going over financial details with League experts, he was here to assist the Hungarian ministers with him in informal dealings with neighboring states to remove trade barriers.

He was anxious not to seem in any way to be running the Hungarian "show." He deplored the laurels some of the home papers gave him as a sort of tsar and miracle-worker in Hungary. He interprets the office of commissioner-general as "friendly advisor." Not that he could not bring the screws down if it seemed necessary.

Those who have tried to play politics in the finance program know that. But as he put it himself: "Its a lot better to help people to help themselves. The Hungarians have taken their own reforms in hand.

"It is nonsense to make out I did it all. I only accepted the League offer of the post of commissioner-general when League experts had completed the outline of the program for Hungarian financial reform, and when I was convinced that it was a workable one. We had the successful Austrian loan experience to guide us as well.

Obtains Co-operation

"I have constantly had expert financial advice and the support of the Hungarian Government in carrying out the program agreed upon."

The reward of Mr. Smith's friendly advice is that he has won the backing of Hungarians of all parties. They know he is not out for honors, has no ambition to be any sort of a regent, nor to use his influence to pile up a private fortune.

Whether Mr. Smith wants the credit for it or not, the elaboration of the general scheme, and the decisions when to apply it have been his achievements.

He outlined some of his guiding ideas as follows: "Note inflation in Hungary as in other countries was hampering production and trade. One of the first steps was to stop the note printing presses.

"When once we had determined the Government's real revenue and vital needs, we proceeded to advise the Government on drawing up a budget. Instead of issuing bank notes to make up the difference between receipts and expenditures, we recommended the international loan. This was to fill the gap, and make possible balancing of the budget within the two years.

Stabilize Currency

"The next step was to stabilize the currency. There were several kinds of crowns with different values. We reduced them to one kind. Then there was an elaborate Government mechanism to control exchange operations and to prevent and offset fluctuations."

Mr. Smith is of the opinion that, in general, the less Government in business the better. The Hungarian Government was taken out of bank note issue activities, issue monopoly being confided in a new bank of issue outside political influence.

All exchange operations had to pass through, and were monopolized by the Divizencentrale. Foreign currency had to be turned over to it. There were long lists of produce which could not be exported from Hungary, and almost equally long ones of goods which could not be brought in.

He approved measures to wipe out these hindrances to production. In his first report he said:

Economic Forces

"It is one of the cardinal principles of reconstruction that economic forces must be left free to produce a natural stability, and that attempts (which are usually unsuccessful and expensive) to force an artificial equilibrium must be abandoned. Exchange depreciation had therefore to be allowed to run its course, provided that it resulted from conditions which, in a free market, would have produced a genuine excess of supply over demand for Hungarian currency."

"It was evident," he said, "that Hungary's removal of restrictions was not enough in itself to start trade going again unless other neighboring states did likewise. I have great hopes that conversations now proceeding informally between Hungary and its neighbors will result in negotiation of commercial treaties which will benefit all concerned and permit resumption of normal exchanges of goods."

In talking about his work Mr. Smith has a way of bringing out the achievements of his collaborators, the financial experts of the league who defined the scope of the Hungarian financial reform.

PACIFIC MILLS IS INCREASING ITS PRODUCTION

The slowly improving textile situation is reflected in increasing activity on the part of the Pacific Mills. Betterment is chiefly noticeable in the worsted division.

A short world supply of wool, and rising prices for the staple, have done much to convince buyers that wool products are not likely to be lower for some time to come. Consequently they have come into the market in good volume, and manufacturers have been able to advance prices.

The Pacific worsted machinery has been speeded up substantially to maximum. In favorable times the worsted mill contributes close to half the company's yearly profit.

In the cotton division improvement is centered in the print works. The 50 printing machines of the company, comprising the largest print works in the country, have been on a three-day basis for some months. This week 30 machines have been placed on a four-day schedule.

For the first six months of 1924 Pacific Mills lost $1,268,000, a showing which is tempered by the fact that the period from a manufacturing standpoint was one of the worst ever experienced.

Current improvement, which the management expects to be maintained through the remainder of the year, should mean that Pacific will come pretty close to breaking even for the second six months.

FREIGHT CAR ORDERS

Texas & Pacific has purchased 2000 box cars, divided equally between American Car & Foundry and Pullman Company. Great Northern has placed 500 ore cars with Bethlehem Steel. International Great Northern placed 1000 box cars with a western builder, and New York Central 500 cars with the Standard Steel Car.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:35 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	93	93
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	95	94½
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '37	92	92
Am Smelting 5s '47	95	94¾
Am Smelting 6s '47	105¾	105⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	100⅝	100
Am T & T col 4s '29	97¼	97⅛
Am T & T col 5s '46	101⅛	101
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	102⅝	102½
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	92⅞	92½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	98	97¾
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	99⅝	99⅜
Armour & Co 4½s '39	85½	85⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90½	90⅜
Associated Oil 6s '35	101¼	101
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	82½	82⅜
Atch T&SF cv 4s '55	82	81
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89½	89¼
Atch T&SF&RkyMt '65	84½	84⅜
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	101⅝	101⅝
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	91⅝	91⅜
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	93⅝	93½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	98⅝	98½
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	78	78
Barnsdall 8s	103	103
B&O 1st 4s '48	87⅝	87½
B&O cv 4½s '33	88⅞	88¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	85⅝	85½
B&O 6s '29	102⅞	102⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	100½	100⅜
B&O 3½s Swn div '25	99⅝	99½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	101	100⅞
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	89	88¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	96	96
Beth Steel 1st ex 5s '26	100⅞	100⅞
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	87⅝	87⅜
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	96	96
Brier Hill Steel 5½s 43	96⅜	96⅛
Broadway & 7 Av 5s ct dp	67	67
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	68½	68⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 7s D '40	107⅞	107⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	79⅝	79⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	82⅝	82⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	82⅜	82⅜
Bklyn Un Gas cv 7s 32	148	145
Bklyn Un Gas deb 7s '29	148	148
Buff R & P 4½s '57	87⅝	87⅝
Bush Term con 5s '55	87	87
Bush Term Bldg 5s 60	95	94⅝
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	100½	100½
Can South con 7s	96	96
Can North deb 6½s '46	117½	117¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	79⅝	79⅝
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	100	100
Carolina Clin & O 6s 52	105¼	105⅛
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	90	90
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	99	99
Cen of Ga 6s '29	103⅛	103
Cen Leather gen 5s '25	100⅜	100⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	87¾	87½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	95⅛	95⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	89⅞	89
Ches & O cv 5s '46	96⅞	96⅝
Ches & O 4s Big Sdy div '44	84⅞	84⅞
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	83	83
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	101⅝	101⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	58	57⅞
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	85¾	85¾
Chi M & St P gen 4s '89	71⅝	71⅝
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	68	67⅞
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	53⅜	53⅛
Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89	79⅞	79⅜
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	49⅜	49⅛
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	53⅛	52½
Chi M & St P 6s '34	97	97
Chi Railway 5s '27	75	75
Chi RI&P gen 4 s'88	83¼	82⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	81⅛	80⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s reg	80½	80½
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	78⅛	78
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	58	58
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	92	92
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	117	117
Chi & Alton 3s ct sta	59⅛	59⅛
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	60⅞	60⅜
Chi & Alton 3½s '50	48⅜	48¼
Chi & Nw gen 3½s '87	74⅝	74⅝
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	100	100
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	99¼	99
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	110¼	110⅛
Chi & Nw 8s	112⅝	112⅝
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	76⅞	76⅞
Chi & W Indiana 7½s '35	107⅞	107⅝
Chi & Nw 6s ct '44	98⅝	98⅝
Chile Cop col 6s '32	105⅛	105⅛
Cin Wa M 4s	80	80
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	95⅛	94⅞
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	103⅛	103⅛
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	105⅞	105⅞
Clev UnU Term 5½s '72	105⅛	105⅛
Colo Industrial 5s '34	79⅝	79⅝
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	79⅝	79⅝
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	89	88⅝
Colum Gas & Elec 5s sta	100⅝	100⅜
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	97	97
Con Pow & Lt 6½s '43	99	99
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	88¼	87½
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	92⅝	92⅝
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	98⅝	98⅛
Cuba North Ry 6s '66	89	89
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	83	83
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	101	101
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	97½	97½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	98⅞	98½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102⅞	102½
Del & Hudson 7s '30	109⅞	109⅝
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	90	89¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	84¾	84½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	84¾	84¾
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	91⅝	91⅝
Den & Rio G rfg 5s '55	44½	43⅞
Den & R G 5s F L & T ct	43⅞	43⅞
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	71½	71⅛
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35	42½	42⅛
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	99⅝	99⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100	99⅞
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	92½	92½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	84⅝	84⅜
Dupont de Nem 7½s '31	107⅞	107⅝
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105¼	105
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	103	102⅝
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	96⅝	96½
El Paso Nw 5½s	99	99
Erie 1st con 4s '96	70	69¾
Erie cv 4s A '53	64½	64
Erie cv 4s B '53	64½	64
Erie cv 4s D '53	67	67
Erie gen 4s '96	62½	62¼
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	94	94
Erie 1st con 7s '30	108¼	108⅛
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	96⅞	96½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	104⅝	104¼
Ft Worth & R G 1st 4s '28	94	94
Fla East Coast	96	96
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	93½	93½
Gen Elec 3½s '42	83½	83½
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	104⅝	104⅝
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	99⅛	99
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99⅞	99⅞
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	107	106⅞
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	118⅝	118½
Granby Mining 8s '25	94	93⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅝	107½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	117⅛	116⅞
Gray & Davis 7s '32	87⅝	87⅝
Great Northern 5s '73	93⅝	93⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	101	101
Great Northern 7s '36	109¼	109
Havana Elec 5s '52	94⅝	94⅝
Havana El Ry Lt&P 5s '54	85⅝	85⅝
Hershey Choc sf 6s '42	104	103⅝
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	64	63⅝
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	87	86⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	97⅝	97¼
Ill Cen 3½s '52	79	79
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	90	90
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	104½	104½
Ill Cen 5½s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Cen 6½s '36	111	111
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	97	96⅞
Ind Steel 5s '52	101½	101⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	65	64¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64½	64
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	66¾	65½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	87⅛	87½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	60	60
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	87⅞	87⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	87	86½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	101¼	101¼
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	60¼	59½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	59	59
James Frank & Cl 4s	86	86
Kan City FtS&Mem 6s '28	103¼	103¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	94⅝	94½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	88⅜	88⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	98⅞	98½
Kayser & Co 7s '42	102⅛	102
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	103	103
Kinney Co 7½s '36	104⅝	104⅜
Lack Steel con 5s '50	90½	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	94⅝	94½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98½	98⅜
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	96⅛	96⅛
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	80½	80¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	89⅞	89⅝
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	91½	91
L&N uni 4s '40	93	93
L&N rfg 5s 2003	103¼	103
L&N 7s '30	107½	107⅛
L&N 4½s c 2003	92⅝	92⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	99⅝	98⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	62	61⅞
Manila El Ry rfg 7s '42	98⅛	98⅛
Manila So L 4s	62	62
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	98	98
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	90	90
Met Edison rfg 6s '52	100⅝	100⅜
Met Power 6s '53	99⅝	99⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	87⅞	87⅝
Mil Gas Lt 4s '27	98⅝	98⅜
Min & St L 6s	38	38
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	36⅝	36⅛
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	71	70⅞
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	60⅜	59⅞
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	85⅛	85
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	101¼	101⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	61⅝	61⅜
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	82⅞	82⅝
Mo Pac 6s D '49	98	97⅝
Mobile O Mont div	98	98
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	94¼	94¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79½	79
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s '47	95⅝	95⅝
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	62	62
Nat RR Co Mex 4½s '26	26	26
N E T & T 5s '52	100⅛	100
N O Terminal 4s '53	81¼	81¼
N O T & M inc 5s '35	81	81
N O T & M 5s B '54	90⅝	90⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54	99	98⅝
N O & N E im 4½s '52	85¼	85
N Y C & H R con 4s '98	84½	84¼
N Y C & H R deb 4s '34	94	94
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	99⅞	99⅞
N Y C & R H cv 6s '35	106⅝	106⅛
N Y C & H R 5s reg	99½	99½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	94⅝	94⅝
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103	103
N Y City 4s '55	93⅛	93⅛
N Y City 4½s '65	106⅞	106⅞
N Y Dock 4s '51	78⅝	78⅝
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112⅞	112⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	101⅛	101
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	85⅛	85⅛
NY NH&H deb 6s '48	75⅝	75
NY NH&H ext 7s '25	86⅞	86⅝
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	66⅞	66¾
NY Ry rfg 4s '42	37½	36⅞
NY Ry rfg 4s ctf dp '42	36⅞	36⅞
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	57½	57½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	96⅝	96⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	108	107⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¼	106⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	52½	52⅛
N Y & Jersey 5s '36	99⅝	99⅝
NY & Rich Gas 6s '63	99½	99½
Niag Lock & O P 5s	103⅛	103⅛
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	68⅛	68⅛
Norf & W con 4s '96	90⅝	90⅝
Norf & W div 4s '44	89⅛	89⅛
Norf & W cv 6s '29	122	122
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	97	96⅞
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	101¼	100⅝
Nor Ohio 6s '45	89	89
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	90	90
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	61⅛	61
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	85⅛	85
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	87⅝	87½
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	97⅝	97⅜
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	107¾	107⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	93⅝	93⅜
Nor'west Bell Tel 7s '41	108⅝	108½
Ontario Trans 5s '45	97½	97½
Old Ben Coal ct 6s	98	97½
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	97⅝	97½
Ore & Cal 1st 5s '27	101	101
Otis Steel 7½s B '47	86	86
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	94	93⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	99⅛	99⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	92⅝	92⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104⅛	104⅛
Penn R R gen 5s '68	103⅛	103⅛
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110⅝	110⅝
Penn RR col 7s '30	109⅜	109⅛
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	79½	79½
Pere Marq 5s '56	97⅝	97⅛
Phil Balt & Wash 5s '74	105	105
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	94⅝	94⅜
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	102⅝	102⅜
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	100⅝	100⅝
Philippine Ry 4s '37	43	43
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	84⅝	84⅜
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98⅛	98⅛
Pocohontas Coll 5s '37	92½	92½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	85	85
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	95⅜	94⅞
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	91⅛	91⅛
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	102⅝	102⅝
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	97½	97
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	106½	106⅛
Read gen 4s '97	94½	94½
Read rfg 4½s '97	95⅛	95
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	94¼	94¼
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	92⅝	92½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	82¾	82¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	70½	70¼
Rogers-Brown Iron 7s '42	76	75½
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	92⅝	92⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	85⅝	85⅝
St L S W 1st 5s '52	81⅞	81
St L & S F 4s A '50	70⅞	70⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	86⅛	86
St L & S F 5½s D '42	93⅞	93¾
St L & S F adj 6s '55	78⅝	78⅛
St L & S F 6s C '28	101⅞	101⅞
St L & S F inc 6s '60	69⅛	68⅞
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	101	100⅝
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	78⅛	78⅛
St P M & M 6s '33	108⅛	108¼
Saks Co s f 7s '42	106½	106¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	99⅜	99⅜
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	79½	79⅛
Seabd A L gold 4s at '50	72⅝	72⅜
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	56⅛	56⅛
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	63⅛	63⅛
Seabd A L con 6s '45	81¼	80⅞
Sheffield F rfg 6½s '42	104⅝	104½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	90	90
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	89	88¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	89⅛	88⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '25	100⅛	100
Sinclair Cru O 6s '26	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	84⅝	84⅜
So Carolina & Ga 1st	101⅝	101⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	97⅞	97⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	91	90
So Pacific col 4s '49	84⅛	84⅛
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97⅛	97⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	90⅛	89⅞
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	85¼	85¼
So Pac S F Ter reg	82¼	82¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	74⅜	74⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	100¼	100⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	102¼	102⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	106⅝	106½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	96⅝	96¼
Stand Gas & El 6½s '33	102½	102
Steel & Tube 7s '51	106⅝	106⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98	97⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	55	55
Third Ave 5s '37	93⅝	93⅝
ThirdAve adj 5s '60	44	42⅞
Tide Water Oil 6½s '31	103⅝	103⅝
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	109⅛	109
Tol St L & W 4 '50	82	82
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	85⅝	85⅝
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	96½	96⅛
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100	100
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	91⅝	91½
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99	99
Union Pacific 6s '28	104⅝	104⅜
Union Tank Car 7s '30	104½	104¼
U Fuel Gas 6s '36	99½	99½
U Ry Inv 1st 5s (Pitts) '26	99	99
U Ry Inv 5s (Pitts) stp '26	99	99
U S Rubber 5s '47	84⅛	83⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	104¼	104
U S Smelt R & M 6s '26	101⅛	101
U S Steel s f 5s '63	104⅝	104½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	84⅞	84⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	93	92⅝
Va-C C s f 7s ct of dp '47	57	56⅝
Va-C C 7½s with war '37	28	26
Va Ry 5s '62	95⅞	95⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	92½	92¼
Wab 1s t5s '39	100⅝	100⅝
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	83	82
Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41	91⅜	90
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	94⅛	94⅛
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	93½	93¼
West Shore 4s 2361	83	83
Western Electric 5s '44	98⅞	98⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	63	62⅝
Western Pac 5s A '46	90½	90⅜
Western Pac 6s B '46	101	101
Western Un r e 4½s '50	94⅝	94⅝
Western Un col 5s '38	98⅝	98⅝
Western Un 6½s 36	111½	111½
West-house El & Mfg 7s '31	108⅝	108⅜
Wh & LE LE dv 1st 5s '26	100⅛	100⅛
Wickwire Spen St 7s '35	74½	74½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99⅜	99⅛
Wilson & Co cv 6s '28	50½	50
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	88	87⅞
Wilson & Co s f 7½s '31	52	51⅞
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101⅜	101⅛
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	80⅜	80⅜
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	96	95⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct.16	Oct.15
3½s '47 rg.	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.22
1st 4¼s '47	102.7	102.14	102.7	102.10	102.8
2d 4¼s '42	101.12	101.16	101.13	101.14	101.13
3d 4¼s '28	102.1	102.4	102	102.3	102.1
4th 4¼s '38	102.9	102.13	102.9	102.12	102.10
US 4¼s '52	106.10	106.14	106.10	106.12	106.10
1st 4¼s reg	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.8
2d 4¼s reg	101.11	101.11	101.11	101.11	101.12
3rd 4¼s reg	102	102	102	102	102
4th 4¼s reg	102.7	102.9	102.7	102.9	102.8

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 5s '45	81	80½
Argentine Gov 6s '57	95⅞	93⅞
Argentine Gov 7s '27	102¼	102⅛
Austrian Gov 7s '43	94⅝	94½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	95¼	95
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	97⅝	96¼
Belgium (King) 6s '25	100½	100⅛
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	110	109⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅝	107⅜
Berne (City) 8s '45	111½	111½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	93	93
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	88¼	88
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	83⅛	83⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	96⅛	96⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102⅝	102⅝
Van (Dom) 5s '52	103⅛	103⅛
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	104⅛	104⅛
Can SS Ltd 7s '42	96	96
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	97½	97½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97½	97⅛
Chile (Rep) 8s '26	108⅝	108⅝
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	41	41
Christiania (City) 8s '45	111	111
Con Pwr Jap sct 7s	91½	91½
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	99⅛	99⅛
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	95⅝	95⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	95⅛	95⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	95⅛	95⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	96⅞	96⅜
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	101½	101½
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	101½	101⅛
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 6s '42	100⅝	100⅛
Denmark (King) 8s '45	111	111
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	92	92
Dutch E Indies 5½s '53	90	89⅞
Dutch E Indies 5½s rcts	89⅞	89⅝
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	96⅞	96⅝
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	95⅞	95⅝
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	95⅛	95
French (Rep) 7½s '41	101⅝	101½
French (Rep) 8s '45	106⅛	106
Ger wi 7s	94⅛	94⅛
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	92⅞	92⅝
Holland Am Line 6s '47	83	83
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	87⅝	87½
Italy (King) 6½s '25	100⅜	100⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	82	82
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	91⅞	91½
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	85	84⅞
Ind Bk Jap 6s	99⅛	99⅛
Lyons (City) 6s	88⅛	88⅛
Mex 4s small '10	23¼	22⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	88⅛	88⅛
Montevid (City) 7s '52	90⅝	90⅝
Mex 4½s '47	17½	17½
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	34½	34¼
Netherlds (King) 6s '64	100⅝	100½
Netherlds (King) 6s '72	98⅛	98⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	98⅛	98⅛
Norway (KiKng) 6s '44	98⅛	98
Norway (King) 6s '44	98⅛	98
Norway (King) 6s '52	98⅛	98
Norway (King) 8s '40	113⅝	113⅝
Nord Ry wi 6½s	88⅝	88⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	87½	87⅜
Paris Orleans ct 7s	92⅛	92¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	80⅛	80⅜
Paris Lyons w i 7s	93⅝	93¼
Paulista Ry 7s '42	97	97
Prague (City) 7½s '52	90⅞	90⅞
Mex 4s large '04	18⅝	18⅝
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	103⅛	103⅛
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	94⅛	94⅛
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	94⅛	94⅛
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	99⅛	99⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	102½	102½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	101	100⅝
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	92⅝	92⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89	88⅛
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	100	100
Swiss Confed 8s '40	114⅛	114⅛
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	64⅝	64⅝
UK Gt Br&I 5½s '29	110⅛	110⅛
UK Gt Br&I 5½s '37	105⅝	105⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	105½	105½

BIG ADVANCE OF NATIONAL BISCUIT STOCK

Recent High Equals $540 Share on Old Issue—Record Profits Likely

The declaration of an extra dividend of $1 on the National Biscuit common stock, together with the usual quarterly payment of 75 cents, adds another to the ever-growing list of companies which have recently inaugurated the plan of dispensing small extra payments, in addition to regular quarterly dividend distributions.

This is an ideal plan which permits stockholders to count upon a definite return on their investment, and to anticipate extras, when earnings warrant.

Already listed in this group are some of the foremost industrial stocks: United States Steel, American Can, Air Reduction, Nash Motors, Fleischmann, Electric Storage Battery, Texas Gulf Sulphur and Island Creek Coal.

Common Stock Values

Thus another chapter in the growth of this company is written. For more than a quarter of a century the capitalization, consisting of $24,804,500 preferred 7 per cent and $29,236,000 common, remained unchanged. Late in 1922 a readjustment of the common stock reduced the par value of the shares from $100 to $25. A stock dividend of 75 per cent was declared: thus one old share was exchanged for seven new.

The recent high for the stock means $540.75 for the old stock. In 1917 these shares sold at 79⅞, and in 1900 at $23. The common stock, which at the latter price was valued at $6,724,280, has increased in value to $162,000,000.

National Biscuit common stock has for many weeks indicated that something besides the regular dividend was due to be paid on the stock. Less than three weeks ago it sold up to a new high for all time at 77¼, and subsequently held close to that level. In the face of a weak market on Tuesday, the stock rose more than a point to 74⅞, only later to be engulfed with the heavy liquidation that broke down prices generally.

1924 a Banner Year

This year seems destined to exceed previous records in National Biscuit history. Net profits for the nine months ended Sept. 30 amounted to $10,251,970, or at a rate of around $14,000,000. The best previous year was 1923, when $12,092,828 was reported.

After the preferred dividend, the balance earned in the nine months was equal to $4.37 a share on the common stock. In the full year 1923, $5.06 was earned on the common.

At the close of 1923 the company had in excess of $23,000,000 working capital, of which more than $17,000,000 was in cash and Liberty bonds.

For years National Biscuit has been putting earnings back into the property, building up immense equities for the common stock. Had it not been for the change in the Government income revenue laws a few years ago, it is doubtful if stockholders would even yet have full appreciation of its enormous earning power.

Huge Gross Volume

No official intimation as to the gross volume of business has ever been published, but it is safe to say that it is around $125,000,000. Notwithstanding the tremendous growth in recent years, the company is constantly adding to its variety of products and extending its methods of distribution. Heretofore, one of its biggest sellers, the "milk cracker," could be had only in bulk. It is now being put up in cartons of good size, which keep them whole and fresh and adds materially to their demand.

The great apartment house development, which largely destroys the former methods of meal preparation, is a boon to the company's earnings.

It is this kind of company, which serves the consumer almost directly, that is likely to make great progress in the future. Inventories are turned over quickly, and motor trucks keep dealers amply supplied with fresh products, which greatly enhance their marketability.

LONDON STOCK MARKET STEADY

LONDON, Oct. 16—The stock market was steady today, with sentiment confident. Gilt-edge issues were strong on the growing belief that the Labor Party will be defeated in the coming election.

The stock exchange is forecasting election by dealing in "Labor seats," which are offered at 188, which compares with the 193 Labor members in the present Parliament.

Oils were buoyant in spots. Mining issues were firm. Rio Tintos were 34¼ and Hudson's Bay 5¾. German loans were easier under realizing.

DIVIDENDS

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

J. G. Brill Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

G. R. Kinney Company declared the regular quarterly $2 preferred dividend, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Reading Company declared the regular dividend of 1 per cent on the first preferred, payable Dec. 11 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Buckeye Pipe Line declared the regular $1 dividend, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Clinchfield Coal declared a dividend of $1.50 on the common stock. The last previous dividend was 75c, paid May 15, 1923. The regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend was also declared. The common is payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 10, and the preferred, Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

The Tennessee Electric Power Company declared a dividend of $1.50 on the second preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 17.

Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Massachusetts Gas Companies declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

BIG STEAMSHIP MERGER

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—What was described as the largest steamship merger on record on the Great Lakes was announced today by the Goodrich Steamship lines and the Graham & Morton line. The merger included 12 steamers and a capital of $5,000,000.

HEAD OF BURNS BROS. FORESEES A NORMAL YEAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—"We are operating at about 80 per cent capacity and expect, with the first appearance of real cold weather, to employ all our facilities on a full-time basis," said Pres. F. L. Burns of Burns Bros. "Autumn trade has begun much better than a year ago and coal consumers are anticipating their winter needs earlier, seeming to expect a harder winter.

"Earnings in the quarter just closed about covered dividends. September earnings could not be compared with those of a year ago. Then a 15-day anthracite strike resulted in a deficit for the month. This year, cool weather in the first part of the month brought in good demand for coal."

The fall and winter months will give evidence of a normal coal year with a strong demand developing for both hard and soft coal, Mr. Burns believes.

BIRMINGHAM ROAD GAINS

September Is Good Month—Earnings Running Above 1923

The Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic had another comparatively good month in September, operating revenues being estimated at $391,089 and expenses at $348,400, leaving the net from railroad operation $42,689, before deduction of taxes.

The gross was not quite so large as in August. While freight earnings showed a gain of $11,000 over that month, passenger earnings fell off $18,000. The net of $42,689 before taxes compares with $47,489 in August and $39,095 in July. Net earnings this year are running substantially in excess of 1923.

Receiver B. L. Bugg says: "The citrus fruit shippers in Florida are holding back shipments until fruit is ripe, and there will be very little moving until the middle of October. Fertilizer materials are being shipped to plants for manufacture, these materials consisting principally of phosphate rock from Florida, and sulphuric acid from Copper Hill, Tenn.

"The cotton crop as a whole is now past any considerable boll weevil damage, although through South Georgia there has been some damage due to unusually heavy rains for the past two weeks. A survey made just prior to these rains indicated an increase of 50 per cent over 1923 in our Georgia territory, and 13.7 per cent in the Alabama territory.

"About two years ago the receiver undertook a program to rebuild some freight cars that were out of service, financing it from current receipts. We have rebuilt 200 flat cars, 200 low side gondola cars, and 400 box cars.

"The receiver was authorized by the court to issue notes as each 50 cars was completed, each note to be payable within four months from date, payments of the notes to be financed from per diem receipts from the cars when placed in service. The last of these notes was paid Sept. 26."

SILK IMPORTS AT SEATTLE EXPECTED TO DECLINE SOON

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Although silk shipments to Seattle continue to break all records, a decline is expected soon as a result of a short crop in Japan and China.

The drop of Japanese silk will be only slight but the shipments from China may fall off 50 per cent, reports from the Orient indicate. The shortage in the crop of Japanese silk is not serious, but increased export to Europe will diminish the United States supply somewhat.

China also is exporting to European markets. Coupled with this is the fact that the central China crop was a failure. The crop in Kwang Tung Province, however, is reported above normal.

FLOUR PRICES ADVANCE

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16—With advanes today of 25 cents a barrel on family patents by one of the large milling companies here, flour prices ascended to the highest levels in several years. On the heels of yesterday's increased cash wheat quotations, millers raised the range of flour prices for the best grade of flour to $8.25 a barrel when sold in car lots.

CAR SURPLUS IN CANADA

TORONTO, Oct. 15—Sharp contraction in surplus freight cars on Canadian lines is noted in returns for Oct. 1. From 23,451 Sept. 15, the number dropped to 13,522. Total cars on line were reduced from 196,611 to 195,890, while bad-order cars were up from 14,608 to 14,953.

NEW AIRPLANE COST IMMENSE

Research Involves Heavy Expense for Labor in Experiments

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 4—The production of a new type big airplane naturally takes longer and costs more money than a small machine, for, apart from obvious reasons for this, there is always a larger element of the unknown in the big machine calling for special preliminary research. At the launching of the 1000-horsepower single-engine Cubaroo-Napier, a distinctly new type in that it is the first machine designed for a single engine of 1000 horsepower, it was interesting to recall the fact that this particular type has been on the way for about three years.

The cost of the first of a new type of the size of the Cubaroo is enormous. Two, as a matter of fact, were laid down, but the second of the two is not yet quite complete. Without the engine, each of these machines is worth £20,000, a figure which represents merely the cost of the labor and the material put into it. If, however, the type were put into production and 20 could be built, the cost would probably come down to about £6000 each.

Engine Cost £15,000

The Napier "Cub" engine, again, although it has passed all the official tests, is not yet in production. It is understood that only two complete engines of this type are in existence, and if one wanted to buy one, it would cost an extravagant price. It appears that this would be about £15,000. Like the Cubaroo airplane, however, the engine could not be sold to any private or foreign buyer without Air Ministry sanction. As to the Cubaroo, it is an Air Ministry craft, and is not on the market; but there is nothing to prevent makers designing another type for the 1000-horsepower engine.

The number of failures among new types is about three out of five. In some cases, modifications are introduced, and ultimately something is made of a bad job and the work is not all wasted.

Illusory Publicity

Knowledge of these circumstances explains in part the illusory character of much of the publicity given to airplane types. From time to time wonderful new machines are said to be nearly completed. Very few of them, however, see the light of day. Just a year ago the world was informed that the British Government would in a few days give orders for three types of giant all-metal passenger airplanes, standard craft for operation on Empire air lines. These orders have not yet been given.

When one hears of plans being made for starting an airplane cargo overseas service with machines to be fitted by several big engines totaling thousands of horsepower one can only bear in mind the fact that it will certainly take years to develop such a type of machine. And who has the money to spend on this sort of thing?

All that has been said applies with equal force to new aero engine types, in which, indeed, in large sizes or novel ideas, development may be said to be even slower. Thus big-cylinder heavy-oil engines announced over three years ago are still in the research stage, or if beyond that are at that unpleasant phase when cylinder heads blow off in the sheds at most rehearsals.

Yet the aeronautical world is moving apace, as the present position shows, if it be compared with that of a few years back.

FINANCE CORPORATION PROJECTED IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A group of business men composing a permanent committee of organization have been named by the Chamber of Commerce to establish a $1,000,000 industrial finance corporation for Seattle.

The purpose of the corporation is to attract new industries to Seattle and, when desirable, to aid in the financing.

UNCERTAINTY AS TO SUGAR TARIFF CUTS REFINERIES' OUTPUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Uncertainty with regard to the American sugar tariff situation is reported a factor in greatly decreasing the output of two local refineries and, it is said, may cause them temporarily to close down.

Brokers say that "the market is active in many grades, with wide unsettlement caused by acute shortages in all markets, accentuated and developed by material expansion of consuming needs and distribution in American markets. The hand-to-mouth policy of grinders since 1922 led to the same tendency among importers and dealers; it was natural and wise at the start, but the general supervention of underproduction, due to labor and climatic causes, contemporaneous with the widened buying by Europe since last winter, has brought about an extraordinary situation, with surplus holdings in all markets used up, and such difficulty in obtaining actual supplies as we have never seen here, not even during the World War."

So far as the tariff is concerned, latest reports are that President Coolidge is inclined to let the duty on sugar remain unchanged. A late statistical compilation shows the balance of sugars available for export from Cuba this year at only 296,000 tons. The European and domestic beet crops and Brazil and Peru sugars are expected later to overcome the present shortage.

ALABAMA CO. SALE TO SLOSS-SHEFFIELD

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16—Directors of the Alabama Company will pass on agreement of sale of all the company's properties, except 10,000 tons of pig iron on hand, cash accounts receivable and certain securities, to Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, tomorrow.

The price is about $4,000,000, to be paid in 10-year 5 per cent notes, $1,300,000 of which New York bankers agreed to buy at par. Assets retained by the Alabama Company make $4,700,000 the company will have to distribute in cash and notes among stockholders. Bonds of the Alabama Company will be assumed by Sloss-Sheffield Company.

The Alabama Company's first preferred shareholders will get $100 and accrued dividend, second preferred the same and common between $80 and $90. The transaction is conditioned on Sloss-Sheffield successfully closing certain negotiations pending for property and rights.

GIMBEL BROS. SALES EXCEED 1923 PERIOD

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 — Gimbel Brothers sales so far this year have been running ahead of the corresponding period of 1923. For the current fiscal year to end Jan. 31, 1925, it is expected sales will exceed the record volume of $101,544,467 reported for the preceding 12 months. The record sales represented a gain of $23,379,699 over 1922. However, during 1923, Gimbel Brothers acquired Saks & Co., which contributed sales of $15,308,029 to the year's record.

Net income in the year ended Jan. 31, 1924, was $7,378,645 or $10.37 a share on 600,000 no par common shares outstanding compared with $5,043,608 or $7.39 a share in the preceding year.

Cash on hand amounted to $6,832,071 on Jan. 31, 1924, compared with $5,075,385 the year previous.

UTAH-IDAHO SUGAR CO.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 15—Utah-Idaho Sugar Company officials report 1924 production will be below the early season estimate on account of severe drouth in the sugar beet area. In some localities, it is said, there will only be about 60 per cent normal yield.

TALK OF ANOTHER LOAN TO GERMANY

Money Stringency Produces Foreign Credit Demand

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Anticipation of another German loan is entertained in banking circles, where it is felt that it will come soon, and be as large as the recent 800,000,000 gold mark issue. Money stringency in Germany has resulted in an urgent demand for foreign credits. Recently a group of manufacturers in that country founded a new credit bank for the soliciting of American credits.

It is thought that these operations constitute only a temporary phase in German industrial financing, which is likely to grow during the next year or so, making heavy drains, even upon American funds. With the restoration of confidence, however, and the rehabilitation of German finances and credit machinery on a gold basis, German business will finance itself from its own accumulations. It is considered fundamentally fallacious under ordinary circumstances that industries of a country should have to seek credit support abroad.

A study by the Bankers Trust Company shows the entire wealth of the German people to be about $55,000,000,000, of which figure the $200,000,000 loan is approximately 0.4 per cent, or on a basis of national wealth as estimated by Dr. Karl Helfferich at $35,700,000,000, the loan equals 0.6 per cent. The private credits being extended by American banking and commercial interests to German merchants are reported nearly equal the size of the recent loan.

The Bankers Trust Company estimates the income of Germany as about $7,000,000,000, or $2,000,000,000 above Dr. Helffrich's estimate. It is expected the service of the loan will involve an average annual charge for interest, premium, sinking fund and management, of around $20,000,000, or 0.3 per cent of the national income of Germany, or, under the serious conditions of last year, about 0.4 per cent.

CROPS UNDER 10-YEAR AVERAGE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—The Department of Agriculture states composite condition of all crops of the United States on Oct. 1, or at time of harvest, was 3.5 per cent lower than their 10-year average condition on that date, as compared with a condition of 4 per cent below average on eSpt. 1. Final yields per acre of crops last year were about 3.3 per cent below. This year's total acreage in cultivated crops is 0.1 per cent less than last year.

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CINCINNATI, 4th & Race Sts.
CLEVELAND, 419 Euclid Av. Euclid Av. at 107th St.
DENVER, 1624-30 Stout St.
DETROIT, Washington Blvd. at Grand River
EVANSTON, ILL., 524-26 Davis St.
KANSAS CITY, Grand Av. & 11th St.
MILWAUKEE, 2-12 Grand Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, Nicollet at Fifth St.
NEW YORK, 1265 Broadway at 32d St. 16 Cooper Square at 5th St.
OMAHA, Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, 1524-6 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH, 439-441 Wood St.
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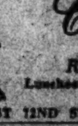
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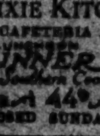
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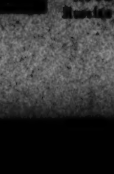
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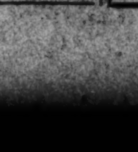

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SUNSET STORIES

Hutee Boy Visits the Giraffes

ELEPHANTS are filled with curiosity. Indeed, they are! Chock-full of curiosity, right to the tip of their trunks! This means a vast amount of curiosity, when you consider their size. Even a baby elephant, like Hutee Boy, has room for more curiosity than a bag full of kittens and puppies, and everybody knows they have quite enough to get into mischief all day long.

After Hutee Boy encountered the young giraffe in the jungle he was so filled with curiosity about giraffes that he could think of nothing else. He asked so many questions and was so curious about them that finally his mother allowed him to go to visit a herd that lived near by in the jungle.

She gave him a shower bath with her trunk, brushed his hair and curled his trunk neatly. Off he trotted, wagging his head and flapping his ears with delight. His small eyes danced with excitement when he caught sight of a number of brown and orange heads among the tree tops. "It was not so stupid of me, after all, to think they look like a queer kind of fruit," he said to himself.

He peered about cautiously among the tree trunks for their legs. He did not wish to encounter their heels again. No, indeed, he did not. He could see nothing but tree trunks everywhere. Many of them were bent and jointed. Suddenly several of the trees began moving about. Hutee Boy knew that the wisdom of the jungle would tell him to run away, but he was so filled with curiosity that he could not budge.

More and more of the trees moved. They made a circle about him. He looked up and saw that was surrounded by giraffes. They were smiling at him with their lovely soft eyes. His expression was so comical that they laughed.

"Do you belong to the vegetable or to the animal kingdom?" he asked.

He went on, asking a torrent of questions without giving them a chance to answer. Why, why, why? Where, where, where? How, how, how? What, what, what? When, when, when? And ever so many more.

They answered as many questions as possible in their kind gentle way. Then they gathered him a delicious luncheon of tender young leaves from the tips of the highest branches.

After luncheon the baby giraffes invited Hutee Boy to play one of their favorite games. One of them would stand with its back to the others and would tell them what they were doing without turning its head to look. It was a very clever game, indeed, so Hutee Boy thought. When his turn came to be "it," he trotted into place. But, alas! he never guessed right. He could see only what was in front of him, so he supposed they guessed what was behind them.

The baby giraffes laughed, but would not tell him how they did it.

When he went home he told his mother that giraffes were the cleverest animals in the world, because they knew what was behind them without looking.

Mem Saheb smiled and asked if he had noticed their eyes. She explained that their eyes are not set deep in the front of their heads like elephants' eyes, but on the sides of their heads in a way to enable them to see all around.

"That is another joke that has been played on me," sighed Hutee Boy. "Just you wait, I am going to think up a joke myself."

And he did, but that is another Sunset Story.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Communists Said to Join Labor to Destroy Party From Within

By ROBERT MURRAY, M.P.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 5—To the question "Why should Communists be admitted to membership with the Labor Party?", the reply of the Communists themselves, and some Labor people, is "Because they are part and parcel of the workers' army of assault for the overthrow of capitalism, 'the boss class,' and as such should today march with Labor, even if differences of opinion divide them tomorrow." To that general reason the Communist adds that he alone knows the true way to accomplish this social transformation, and rather than waste time and energy in building up a new organization, the better way is to get inside the existing one and, by pressure and power point its force in the Communist direction.

On the other hand, if asked why the Communists should be kept out, the executive committee of the Labor Party reply "Because neither the objects nor the methods of the Communist organization are in harmony with those of the Labor Party. The Labor Party seeks to achieve the Socialist commonwealth by means of Parliamentary democracy. The Communist Party seeks to achieve the dictatorship of the proletariat by armed revolution."

Fundamental Differences

"That the differences are fundamental and unchanged, adds the latest manifesto, "is evident from the fact that no person with a belief in Labor Party principles can become a member of the Communist Party. Communists must renounce Parliamentary democracy. Conversely, therefore, Comunists cannot honestly hold membership in the Labor Party. They cannot have it both ways."

This puts the case with absolute clarity. Socialists believe in the evolutionary development of society in the direction of public ownership and control of the means of life, and they believe that under a constitutional government the force making for this change should come from the awakened will of the majority of the people.

Communists, on the other hand, are unconcerned about the will or the wish of the majority. They have a dream of world domination greater, and in a sense more ruthless, than anything that Emperor, Kaiser, or Tsar ever had. Their vision is that of an enlightened and powerful minority which will wisely and benevolently rule the great inert, servile mass of mankind, who will as readily accept and fight for this kindly tyranny, as they have accepted and fought for the malevolent tyrannies of the past.

A Sanguinary Revolution

It would probably be unjust to the Communist to say that he desires to reach this condition by the road of sanguinary revolution, but it is only to repeat his own reiterated statement, to ascribe to him the firm conviction that the heaven of Communism is only to be attained by a journey through the sharp and bitter way of civil strife and bloodshed. He is utterly impatient with his Socialist "comrade's" vision of a peaceful change, in the course of which the monopoly of riches will be broken, and the reign of poverty will be past. So impatient is he of this, in his view, utterly foolish attitude of the Socialist, that he devotes far more time to a denunciation of it than he does to attacking the enemy, capitalism.

The question, however, is really one of incompatibility of ideals, and the British Labor Party would be demonstrably unfit for its task if it voluntarily yielded hospitality to a guest who comes with the avowed and boasted intention of destroying the purposes of his host. Under a tyranny like Russian Tsardom, Communism may have been—and probably was—the only way, but under a constitutional democracy, such as that of Britain, where two or more votes are held by every family, the cheap way, the sure way, the humane way, and the speedy way is by the ballot-vote, rather than by the pistol bullet.

That being the conviction of the Labor Party, its executive committee has not hesitated about dissociating itself from those who believe otherwise.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1924 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

An Unworthy Campaign

Although The Christian Science Monitor earnestly advocates the ratification of the Child-Labor Amendment, it is neither blind to one flaw in that amendment, nor is it unwilling to give its readers every possible opportunity to consider both sides. For this reason it is devoting, almost daily, space on its editorial page to letters from opponents, as well as advocates, of the amendment for the presentation of their views. Certain features of the amendment, notably the age provision of 18 years, are, in our opinion, at least debatable, and we welcome such debate while holding to our own conviction that details of this character may safely be left to Congress.

The amendment is declaratory—not mandatory. While it would grant to Congress authority to regulate the conditions of labor of young persons up to the age of 18, Congress need not exert its authority on those above 14 or 15 years of age. Should the amendment be defeated because of any question as to the age limit, Congress would be deprived of all authority whatsoever over the labor of children, and the chaotic condition of state laws, with the uneconomic and often inhumane conditions now existing, would continue indefinitely.

But despite our entire sympathy with intelligent discussion of this issue, we are compelled to protest against one line of argument adopted by the opponents of the amendment. In trying to mobilize against a measure intended to protect and elevate childhood all those forces which properly are antagonistic to Bolshevism and its works, they are employing the methods of the conscienceless demagogue. The strategy is unworthy of the many upright people who sincerely question the wisdom of the amendment, and will in all probability react in a way most unexpected to its originators.

It was, perhaps, not surprising to find Mayor Curley explaining his remarkable about-face on the amendment with the plea that the measure was Bolshevistic, and had been concocted by a woman whose name was "Wischnewetsky." The Mayor of Boston was in a bad scrape and seized eagerly upon the most ready explanation of the contortions necessary to his escape.

Seemingly he thought that a foreign name, particularly one ending in "sky," was proof conclusive of anarchistic and Communistic associations. If the Mayor intends henceforth to confine his political appeal to voters bearing only names indicative of strictly American lineage, it will be a change of political front quite as radical as the one he achieved on the child-labor law.

But persons presumably less affected by petty politics have taken up this same line of argument. A circular signed by some of the most eminent names in Boston lays stress on the terrifying name "Wischnewetsky" and quotes from a Russian leader a phrase by which it is sought to identify the humane purpose of the Child-Labor Amendment with Bolshevism.

The facts are simple. The amendment was drafted by many hands, including members of the two congressional committees that ultimately reported it. Among those in consultation was Mrs. Florence Kelley, an American woman, the daughter of a Pennsylvania Representative in Congress who was widely known in the days of heated tariff discussions as "Pig Iron Kelley." His lifelong slogan was "Protection to American Industries." His daughter for more than a quarter of a century has been trying to protect American women and children. To her, as much as to any single individual, is due credit for the minimum wage laws, and statutes affecting conditions of employment of people little able to protect themselves.

Years ago—many years before the Russian revolution, before even the word Bolshevism was known—she was married to a gentleman named Wischnewetsky, whether a Russian or a Pole we are not informed. Her married life was short, and her notable public services have been performed under her maiden name of Kelley—which is reasonably American, or, if not, suggests a nationality not wholly repugnant to Mayor Curley and his chief supporters.

In view of these indubitable facts, the constant harping on the foreign name—long since abandoned—of this one advocate of the Child-Labor Amendment is nothing more than a very cheap, ignoble and discreditable effort to awaken class and race prejudice.

A Republican House and Senate adopted and a Republican President, Calvin Coolidge, approved the Child-Labor Amendment. A letter appealing for funds wherewith to oppose it, signed by the president of the Boston City Club, says:

> This is the most dangerous assault upon our institutions ever publicly proposed. Nationalization of youth is the keystone of the Red program—a challenge to every thinking American.

According to this theory, all who vote for Calvin Coolidge, Speaker Gillett, or any members of the present Congress seeking re-election, are aligning themselves with Lenine, Trotzky, and Zinovieff. Must a straight question of economics and humanity be thus confused by unworthy appeals, based upon false statements, to racial antagonisms and narrow prejudice?

Canada at Wembley

Canada made a big investment in publicity at the British Empire Exhibition, with such encouraging results that there is an evident desire to continue with the Canadian Pavilion for another year. Millions of visitors have passed through the pavilion, where they have been told of the capacity of the Dominion to provide homes for industrious settlers, as well as to furnish new avenues of profitable trade and investment. Many British people and others have learned of the immense strides that have been made by the self-governing dominions within the British Commonwealth. Both Australia and Canada have particularly imposing buildings at Wembley; they have maintained a friendly rivalry, each following a distinct line of policy in seeking to interest the public in overseas trade and travel. Australia has carried on a brisk retailing business, selling fruit and other products to Exhibition visitors. Canada has been satisfied to supply information and to display Canadian wares, including scenery—leaving it to interested inquirers to make purchases and investments through the ordinary business channels.

Perhaps the repeated visits of the Prince of Wales to Canada, where he has a ranch in Alberta, have helped to stimulate the tourist traffic from Great Britain. At any rate, this movement of people who can afford to travel for pleasure is growing; and promoters of it in government offices like the Dominion National Parks maintain that immigration and commerce follow the tourist. When so many people go to Canada on holiday bent, it dawns upon others who are considering the possibilities of migrating overseas that the Dominion is not a land of ice and snow. Some discover that winter in Canada can be as attractive as in Switzerland—and all too short in some parts of the Dominion, where winter sports, like skiing, tobogganing and skating, are enjoyed.

Maybe the greatest result of the Canadian Pavilion has been the cementing of good feeling between Canada and Great Britain. British visitors have expressed such hearty appreciation of Canada's achievements, as a manufacturing country, as well as a land of agriculture, forestry and mining; they have been so delighted to see the views of Canadian scenery, rejoicing in the evidence that Canada is a beautiful country and not an annex to the Arctic, no good Canadian could fail to respond with similar appreciation of Britain's great qualities. The British Empire Exhibition management has given much thought to the question of remaining open for another year. It is reported that Australia is keen to carry on. Canada's voice should be similarly favorable.

Rights of the Postal Workers

If it were possible to make an impartial appraisal of public opinion in the United States, it probably would be discovered that the popular understanding of practical economy in the conduct of governmental affairs does not contemplate a continuance of the existing salary schedules in the postal service. The people have, so far as they have had opportunity, manifested a desire to increase these schedules so as to meet, at least in part, the advance in living costs. That this undertaking has failed in the past has not discouraged those who have the welfare of the men and women composing this vast army and that of their families and dependents at heart. They have cheerfully enlisted to fight the battle over again and again until relief is assured.

It is not enough for those who seek to defend or apologize for the present rates paid in the postal service to insist that those now doing the work choose to continue, or that the lists of available applicants for places are filled. Many a faithful employee no doubt finds it difficult, after years of service as a clerk or carrier, to better his condition by finding and adapting himself to a new job. It is almost certain that vacancies caused by the resignation of experienced men would be filled by those who, because they are less efficient, are willing to undertake the service even at the low wages obtainable. The present high quality of the service rendered cannot be maintained if it becomes necessary to resort to the destructive "turnover" methods which lessen the efficiency of many private enterprises.

Nor is it enough for those who benefit by the comparative perfection to which the system of mail handling, from its collection and transportation to its final delivery, has attained, to say that the present cost to them represents the full value of service rendered. A virtual insurance policy is issued with every two-cent stamp purchased. The buyer has absolute confidence that the letter to which that stamp is attached will be carried to its destination and at the earliest possible moment delivered to the person to whom it is addressed.

It is vain to inquire, as some have done, Why pay more when the service can be performed on the present basis? It is an evasion unworthy a just and usually generous people. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and there can be no reasonable justification of a policy which deprives him of his honest reward.

Monopolizing Radio Areas

In his address to the visiting delegates to the radio conference in Washington, President Coolidge took occasion to commend the practical co-operation of those active in developing and perfecting the radiocasting art in the Government's effort to assure, so far as possible, the general public enjoyment of a common privilege. He took occasion to call attention to what he believed would be the injustice of allowing any monopolization of what he referred to as "the channels through the ether," comparing these to the navigation routes which are open to the free use of all. But he argued as logically in defense of established rules to be observed by all users, just as the mariner willingly conforms, to insure his own safety and convenience and to contribute to the safety and convenience of others, to those universally established rules of the sea.

Serious and somewhat perplexing problems have been presented, as is unavoidable in adapting to common uses a device which has been developed as rapidly as the radio. With the practicability shown of projecting radio wavelengths greater distances than had once been believed possible, there naturally are those who insist upon the privilege of utilizing that process. But immediately the rights of the users of less powerful devices intervene, as do the rights, which perhaps as yet can hardly be regarded as vested, of the listeners-in who admit a preference for the programs of their local or near-by radiocasting stations. So opposed to any plan which might monopolize the "channels through the ether" to the detriment of what might be called the "flivver" users, are those who insist that care must be exercised in regulating this greater activity. It is recognized, as the debates indulged in and the conclusions reached at the Washington Conference indicate, that there is no disposition to curb the development of newer and more powerful radiocasting methods. The significance of this development will perhaps be better understood when it is realized that while the present limit placed upon the amount of power a sending station may use is 1000 watts, several radiocasting stations have already purchased and propose to install equipment for the use of 5000 watts.

Thus it has been proposed, pursuant to the policy which aims to encourage rather than to retard development, that licenses be granted to a chain of super-power radiocasting stations, with the distinct understanding that such licenses shall be recalled if it is found that the use of such devices interferes with the smaller power stations. That solution, in the light of the facts presented, seems a just and happy one. There is reasonable assurance that a way will be found to compromise and adjust all serious difficulties. At any rate, the policy adopted is in accord with the approved theory of permitting the greatest possible private use that does not interfere with public or general enjoyment.

Commoner Prince and Princely Commoner

A man in Detroit who only a few years ago was compelled to plead with his neighbors to invest a few dollars in the development of a gasoline engine which he believed he would be able to perfect, was recently host to the young Prince who, in the ordinary course of events, will one day be King of England. Writers of inspirational biographies might discourse at length upon this circumstance. It is not difficult to point the moral which would adorn the tale. Indeed, the moral, if so it may be called, is obvious—so obvious, in fact, as to be at once apparent. The host has become a person of great wealth and power in the industrial and financial world. Though still a commoner, he qualifies, indisputably, to bear the title of princely commoner, simply because he has not allowed the acquisition of a tremendous fortune to warp or destroy that simple humanity which was his chief asset in the days before success came to him.

Likewise his guest, born to a high estate, heir apparent to a throne graced by an illustrious line of potentates, himself as readily qualifies as commoner prince. Thus do extremes meet. But this meeting was not casual or purely accidental. The opportunity for personal contact and an exchange of views came because both host and guest were actuated by something more impelling and more controlling than the prejudices which once separated prince from commoner. And this controlling influence was not Mr. Ford's bank balance or the idle curiosity of the Prince of Wales. It was the knowledge, shared by both, of the dignity of honest industry, and a realization of that indissoluble bond which unites in common kinship the sons and daughters of one King.

Perhaps the keenly discerning young tourist may have discovered during his visit to the great manufacturing plant, even while he looked, a vivid exemplification of rightly directed and highly specialized service. He had the opportunity to observe what one man, unaided by inherited wealth or position, has accomplished and is accomplishing to better the condition of those about him. He saw in the physical structures which he visited the creature and the creator of vast wealth, and yet he must have failed to find anywhere those oppressing and degrading manifestations of an unwise use of the power of great wealth. It must have appealed as a striking and convincing proof of the operation of that law, believed by Americans to be best exemplified in a democracy, which does in fact, rather than in theory, assure to everyone the reward of honest endeavor.

After all, the distance between Buckingham Palace and the River Rouge is short or long, just as those who travel it conceive it to be. The Prince of Wales has shortened it perceptibly.

Editorial Notes

A prison is, perhaps, one of the last places in which one would expect to find a weekly debating class. Yet in the prison in Leicester, England, where humane methods are being put to a complete and all-embracing test, every Monday evening forty or fifty of the inmates enter into the most interested discussions on many of the far-reaching problems of the day. Among recent subjects thus debated have been: "Should Labor Exchanges Be Abolished?" "Can the League of Nations Prevent Future Wars?"—incidentally, the men present were of the opinion that it could not do so—"Do Poor People Obtain Justice in Court?" and many similar ones. Yet withal, the men have to work, and work hard. Their life is far from being a bed of roses. And they are not allowed to forget that they are in a house of correction. But all the time the effort is put forth to bring out the best that is in them, instead of crushing out what little spark of manhood they may have manifested when they entered.

There was something almost refreshingly naive in what Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler said the other day in New York regarding what he termed "the new American revolution." "Few happenings could be more disastrous than for the Eighteenth Amendment to go the way of the Fifteenth," he declared. Granted; but why entertain the thought of such a tragedy occurring? If some of those in positions of authority in the United States would put as much work upon upholding the Government as they do upon emphasizing the lawlessness prevalent in certain sections of the country, it would not be long before that lawlessness would assume a sensibly diminishing aspect.

Winston Churchill Redivivus

By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

London, Oct. 3

On the very dull eve of what had promised to be an exciting resumption for a brief space of the House of Commons, the ebullient re-entrance of Mr. Winston Churchill into the political arena has, from the point of view of attracting public attention, been well-timed. Even in the midst of more important things, the incident would have been found to attract widespread notice, for "Winston," as he is known to the prince in the palace as well as to the man in the street, has that flair for publicity which always awakens a crowd.

He is one of those politicians who astonish the most when followed the least; and this is largely because no one ever quite knows—it is often doubted whether he quite knows himself—what he will do next. In this he resembles a noted political leader of the last part of the Victorian era, Sir William Harcourt. It was once said of Sir William that he was neither a satellite nor a fixed star but a comet in the British political system. And that is precisely the position of Mr. Churchill.

Son of an American mother, he has brought into English public life much of the agility of the American politician, without the same steadfast adherence to the party he has once adopted. In his constant experiment to discover the most effective way to the top, he has boxed the compass with frequency and ease; but this latest experiment of all is the most interesting, because it will put to a supreme test a long-accepted English political maxim: "You can effectively turn your coat once, but can't turn it twice."

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That is the axiom, and it was accepted and acted upon as absolute by such great English Prime Ministers of the nineteenth century as Palmerston, Disraeli, and Gladstone, as well as by the old Duke of Devonshire, who, if he had at more than one right moment exerted himself, might have held the same position.

"The Duke," as he was termed by all his countrymen—who trusted him thoroughly because, though very dull, he was supremely honest—had left the Liberal party on the Home Rule issue, but was thought likely to return to the old allegiance on that of Free Trade. But, when an intimate suggested this course, he admitted he had thought of it, but he rested on the old axiom, and did not join any party. Mr. Churchill now has challenged "the wisdom of the ages," and has gone back to the party he long had left. It is not given to any today to forecast the precise result.

An ingenious London journalist has sought to show that the new Conservative recruit has gone through a political avatar of seven stages, and has ticked them off on a list. But, in view of fact, Mr. Churchill's youth was Conservative, his early middle-age was Liberal, and his later middle-age promises to be as Conservative as at the start. To state this is not to indicate agreement with the partisan criticism that Mr. Churchill has shown that he has fallen beneath the curse laid upon Reuben, "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel."

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Whatever the immediate color of his coat, he has remained true as the needle to the pole in belief in his own destiny and his ability to achieve it. He believes—he has always believed—that he is the one man breathing possessed of full capacity to lead unto rejuvenation the British Empire. He has expected to be called on to do so many a time, but, though disappointed, he has not been disheartened by the delay.

All politicians have their ups and downs, and most of them endure many disappointments; but it would be difficult to supply a parallel for such a series of great successes and keen rebuffs as that furnished by Winston Churchill. The trouble from the beginning has been that the leader of the particular party to which he attached himself would never accept him at his own valuation. Lord Balfour, who has now taken a most prominent share in welcoming him back to the Conservatives, was the main cause of originally driving him out of his birth-fold by preferring to place in office safe young men rather than a beau sabreur.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman found nothing better for the then ardent Liberal recruit than an under-secretaryship to an eminently respectable Secretary of State. Mr. Asquith promoted him to the Cabinet, but threw him to the wolves when the Conservatives demanded his dismissal from the First Lordship of the Admiralty, as the price of their entering the first Coalition, in the spring of 1915.

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It was, indeed, only Mr. Lloyd George, despite the keen rivalry for the party chieftaincy which had long raged between them, who as Prime Minister stuck to him through thick and thin, and gave him, as he desired, a series of high offices. It was most unfortunate that when, after his sudden fall from power toward the end of 1922, Mr. Lloyd George had to fight for his political life at an immediate general election, the henchman for whom he had done so much was, owing to indisposition, unable to give the slightest aid to the party he has now formally abandoned.

It is just this kind of awkward happening that has been a drag on Mr. Churchill's chariot-wheels throughout; and it largely accounts for the fact that, despite his brilliance, which none can dispute, he has never had a personal following in the House of Commons—and that possession is an absolute necessity for a political leader. Other English public men have been as cordially detested and as vitriolically denounced as Mr. Churchill—Disraeli, Gladstone, and Lloyd George furnishing the most recent instances in point; but all of them could reckon, at even their most disappointed moments, on a solid corps of admiring friends.

This has not been the lot of Mr. Churchill, who, save for certain near relations, was never known in the House of Commons to have more than one close friend. And, as that one was the then Mr. F. E. Smith—now well-known to the American and the British peoples alike as Lord Birkenhead—who was Mr. Churchill's most apparently fervid opponent in debate, the friendship did him harm politically rather than good. The spectacle of the two gladiators, who had just been hurling at each other across the floor carefully prepared and fully rehearsed diatribes, immediately leaving Westminster arm-in-arm for the same supper-club, was not one that appealed with any degree of sympathy to the average English plodding Parliamentarian, who takes his politics as seriously as his Sunday observances.

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A series of political rebuffs and electoral defeats will account much for the lessening, during these last two years, of the brightness of Mr. Churchill's outlook upon life. It can scarcely now be doubted that, from the moment of Mr. Lloyd George's 1922 defeat, which further helped to shatter the already broken Liberal Party, he has contemplated joining the Conservatives—but only on his own terms.

He intended, in fact, to remain a comet; and, until the Westminster by-election last spring, that intention was unshaken. If Mr. Churchill had then been successful, as he very narrowly escaped being, he would have returned to the House of Commons "unmuzzled," to use a historically significant Gladstonian phrase—independent of both parties—and able, like Hal o' the Wynd, to fight for his own hand, and command the best political price possible for his sword. But the electoral fates had proved unkind. Beaten as a Lloyd-George Liberal at Dundee in 1922, as a Liberal "without prefix" at Leicester in 1923, and as an Independent at Westminster in 1924, he had somewhere to find rest for the sole of his foot, and where more fitting than in his original party.

So it is as a satellite or at best, for the moment, a minor planet, he has again enrolled himself among the Conservatives. It is true they have not quite killed the fatted calf in honor of the returned prodigal. But they have done the next best thing—they have found him a constituency which he may successfully fight in a relatively rural county famous for its calves; and, in the forest haunts of Epping, this turbulent being may find the repose the county of Essex is accustomed to give.

The Vendée of the Russian Revolution

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Krasnodar, Sept. 25

The fertile valley of the Kuban, where Krasnodar is located, might well be called the Vendée of the Russian Revolution. It was here that the most formidable of the White movements, that of General Denikin, was launched. The site of Denikin's headquarters, a house conspicuous for its richly colored tiles, is still remembered. It has now been turned into a children's home for orphans of Red Army soldiers.

One of the most interesting sights of Krasnodar is the Museum of the Istpart, an organization devoted to collecting material connected with the history of the Revolution and the Russian Communist Party. Here, preserved in glass cases, arranged in chronological order, are documents illustrating the stormy course of revolution in the Kuban from the downfall of the Tsarist régime in March, 1917, to the final capture of the city by the Red Army three years later. Newspapers, posters, pictures, proclamations, decrees, all help to reconstruct these past events.

Especially interesting are a few White posters which have been saved. In brightness of color and design they suggest the rival Bolshevist posters, which were widely used during the civil war and which have persisted until the present time as a means of propaganda for peaceful objectives. Some of the White posters satirize the requisitions of food supplies carried out among the peasants by the Red Army. Several of them are strongly anti-Semitic in character and attempt to appeal to the superstitions of the masses; one of the posters shows the Bolshevist leaders slipping into hell while the White army and the Cossacks, with protecting angels floating over them, sweep on to Moscow.

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These posters reflect a phase in Russian history that is quite ended now. The Kuban region is quiet today and the Soviet power seems as firmly established there as anywhere else. To be sure, a few embers from the oil conflagration of civil war are still smoldering. The woods and mountains of the Kuban are reported to contain a few refugee Whites who carry on banditism of a more or less political character. A number of persons, including some former officers, were recently tried in the neighboring town of Armavir and condemned to be shot on charges of having come to the Kuban in the winter of 1922-1923 for the purpose of inciting counter-revolutionary activity among the population.

But these are minor developments; on the whole the Kuban is calmer than it has been for the last seven years. Krasnodar has experienced a significant change of name. Formerly it was Ekaterinodar (City of Catherine). Now it is Krasnodar (Red City). The statue of the Empress Catherine in the public square of the town has been thrown down, and the three sides of the pedestal are now ornamented with pictures of Lenine, Marx and Engels.

Krasnodar has all the familiar outward signs of a Russian town under the Soviet régime. The number of state and co-operative stores makes a rather striking impression, although it is a little difficult to estimate the degree to which they have captured the trade of the town without knowing how much buying and selling is carried on in the local market. The Young Pioneers, the Communist children's organization, are very much in evidence here, as they were in the Volga towns. About a thousand of them assembled in a park to celebrate the international holiday of youth. They listened to speeches from representatives of a number of party and trade-union organizations, shouting in chorus, in response to the speakers' frequent exhortation "Be ready," their motto, "Always ready."

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Krasnodar shows few signs of military destruction. Its rather small local industries are recovering to some extent; a conserve factory which the writer visited is now operating at its old production of 1,000,000 cans a year, although it employs twice as many workers as formerly. However, the recovery of trade and industry in Krasnodar has not proceeded fast enough to save the town from the high rate of unemployment that is characteristic of almost all the Russian provincial cities. There are 25,000 trade-union members in Krasnodar (this figure also includes such categories of wage earners as teachers and office workers), and the number of registered unemployed is about 15,000.

The Kuban River, which flows south of the city, here constitutes a sort of boundary between Europe and Asia. To the north are Russians and Cossacks; to the south are the Cherkassi, the original inhabitants of the Kuban region, who were pushed out of their land holdings when the Russians conquered their country. The Cherkassi are a picturesque primitive Muhammadan people; a visit to one of their villages, or auls, carries one immediately into an atmosphere of the Orient.

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The Revolution has had extremely little effect upon the deep-rooted tribal customs of the Cherkassi, which are built up about the precepts of the Koran. They insist upon an extreme measure of deference from women to men, and from youth to age. At a dinner a woman will always spring up from her seat if a man is standing, and the oldest man in the company is served first. The writer asked an old man in a Cherkass aul whether the villagers had a committee of mutual aid, an organization for helping the poorer peasants which has sprung up in Russia since the Revolution.

"We don't need any such committee," he replied, "because Muhammad told us to set aside a tenth of our goods for the poor."

And one got the impression that the law of Muhammad was likely to be quite as effective an agency for defending the village poor as the law of Marx.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Child Labor and Human Rights

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In advocating the Child-Labor Amendment I feel that the Monitor is committing the error which good people and reformers are so apt to do, of assuming that the "end justifies the means."

This is a pernicious doctrine—a doctrine that has served as an excuse for every abridgment of human rights.

The theory involved in this amendment will, if amplified and carried to its ultimate, involve governmental regulation of the most intimate personal and domestic affairs of the citizen.

It may be said that there is no danger of this. If this be so then none of our constitutional safeguards and guarantees are needed and all of them, including the Bill of Rights, may as well be discarded.

The freedom Americans enjoy was purchased at too dear a price to be jeopardized for the attainment of a minor material good.

Child labor exploitation is a symptom of economic distress. Let us relieve the distress and the symptoms will disappear.

L. P. L.

Providence, R. I.

"Peace and Domestic Questions"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the Monitor of Oct. 1 was an editorial, "Peace and 'Domestic Questions,'" containing the following statement:

> Precisely as mankind can only live in civilized society if every man shall be willing to yield of his own personal liberty to the good of all, so nations can only exist side by side in harmony if each is willing to sacrifice something of its own independence to the well-being of international society.

Is it not because mankind is uncivilized that we are not perfectly free, and does not the same statement apply to nations? As long as we seem to have poverty and need police, jails, courts, insane asylums, poorhouses, etc., are we civilized? While nations have so-called "protective" tariff barriers, retain navies, armies, etc., are they civilized?

Is it not time that humanity waked up from its delusions and faced conditions with a determined intention to remedy them with a real cure instead of with the ancient makeshifts of deceit, cunning and physical force?

I fail to see that mankind can lose any liberty by becoming civilized.

C. K. N.

Chicago, Ill.